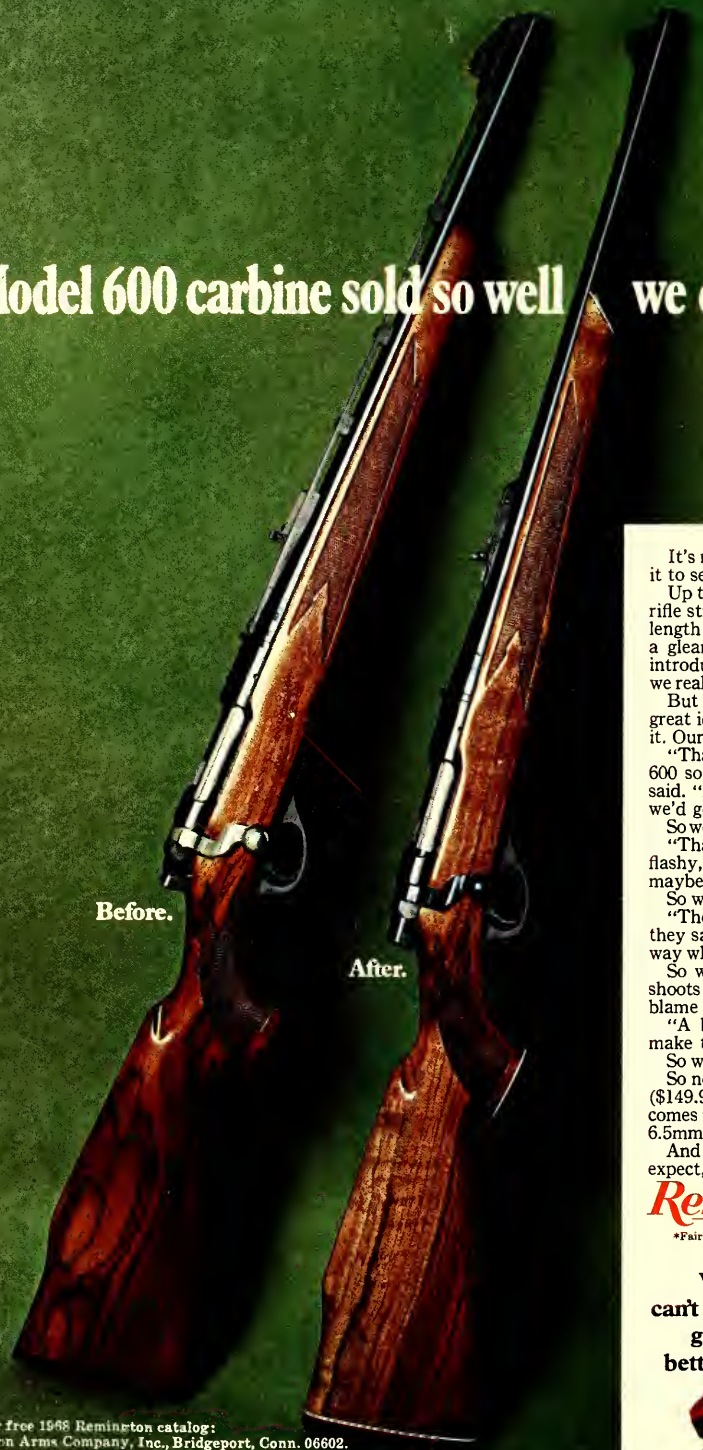
The National Future Farmer

Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America

June - July, 1968

Our Model 600 carbine sold so well we changed it.



It's now our Model 660. And we expect it to sell even better than before.

Up till 1963, a gun that would combine rifle strength and accuracy with carbine length and light weight was no more than a gleam in a hunter's eye. So when we introduced the Remington 600, we knew we really had something.

But it seems the people responsible for a great idea are always the first to criticize it. Our designers are no different.

"That short barrel is what makes the 600 so light and easy to handle," they said. "But if it were just a little longer, we'd get better balance."

So we lengthened it. (From 18½" to 20".)

"That shiny steel bolt handle is very flashy," they said. "In the gun store. But maybe a little too flashy in the woods."

So we blued it.

"The barrel rib is kind of nice, too," they said. "But it sometimes gets in the way when you go to mount a scope."

So we de-ribbed it. (With a gun that shoots into 3" at 200 yards, you can't blame people for wanting to "scope" it.)

"A black fore-end cap would really make that stock look sharp," they said.

So we capped it.

So now it's the 660. It sells for $119.95* ($149.95* in Magnum calibers). And it comes in 222 Rem., 6mm Rem., 243, 308, 6.5mm Rem. Mag., and 350 Rem. Mag.

And who knows? If it sells as well as we expect, we may have to change it again.

Remington DU PONT

*Fair Trade prices in states having Fair Trade laws. Prices subject to change without notice.

Write for free 1968 Remington catalog:
Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602.
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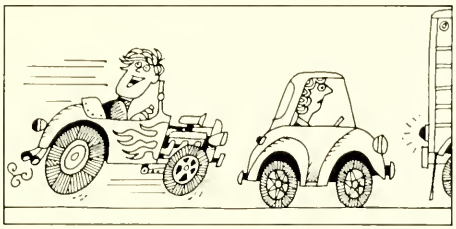
Who says you can't make a good gun better?

A lot of people think they know how to drive on expressways.

Do you?

Expressways are the quickest, most convenient, safest route to take. But it takes more than fast reflexes. How well you handle these four questions is a pretty good indication of how well you'll handle yourself on the expressway.

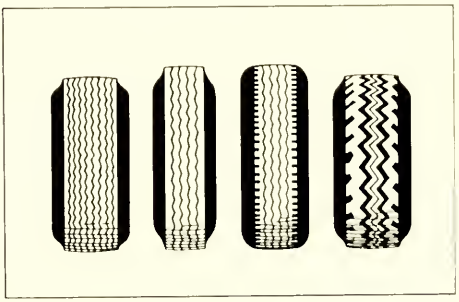
1 How can you avoid a chain reaction? Aim high. That's driver education talk for watching the car in front of the one you're following. Key your reactions on that car and you can almost always anticipate what the car directly in front of you will do.



2 How can you get service on an expressway? If you run out of gas or have an engine failure, simply tie a white cloth to your antenna. Either a service truck or a policeman will be along to aid you. But make sure the truck that stops is an authorized service truck.

3 How do you get on an expressway? The ramps leading to almost all expressways are designed so that you can reach the posted speed limit before you reach the expressway itself. Because speed is relative, you merely merge into traffic flow. Don't stop on the ramp. It would cause a chain reaction or create a traffic hazard as you pull on the expressway.

4 Does anyone make a tire specifically for expressway driving? There isn't, properly speaking, a need for one. But it is important that you have a tire which can take your kind of driving conditions. Determine where you do most of your driving and tell your Firestone dealer. He'll get the right tire for you.



Knowledge of expressway practices is important. But it won't do you any good unless your entire car is safe. That's why your nearby Firestone Safe Tire Center offers to give your car or your family's car a *free* safety check. And remember—Firestone tires are the first choice for original equipment on most new cars and for replacement on used cars.

Firestone

The safe tire

A Sponsor of National Student Traffic Safety Program, National 4-H Automotive Program and FFA.

The National Future Farmer
Owned and Published by the Future Farmers of America
VOLUME 16 NUMBER 5
JUNE-JULY, 1968

THE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG MEN IN AGRICULTURE

In This Issue

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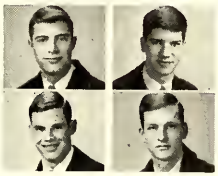

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Our Cover

An FFA photo taken amid activities at the Ohio State Junior Fair. David McCoy shows State Queen Marcia Cessna a duckling from the FFA farm nursery. Also in the picture are State President Ronald Friend, top center, and Bruce Dickerson on the right.

FFA farm nurseries or Children's Barnyards have become popular public relations activities for state associations.

PHOTO BY RALPH WOODIN

THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMER is mailed every two months on the following dates:
January 20.....**FEBRUARY-MARCH** Issue
March 20.....**APRIL-MAY** Issue
May 20.....**JUNE-JULY** Issue
July 20.....**AUGUST-SEPTEMBER** Issue
September 20..**OCTOBER-NOVEMBER** Issue
November 20..**DECEMBER-JANUARY** Issue

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Clowning around behind the wheel is a good way to meet new people.

A traffic court judge, for example. Or a lawyer. Or a cell mate.

If you'd rather not meet these people, take the advice of Professor Amos E. Neyhart, "Father of Driver Education," and remember that driving is serious business.

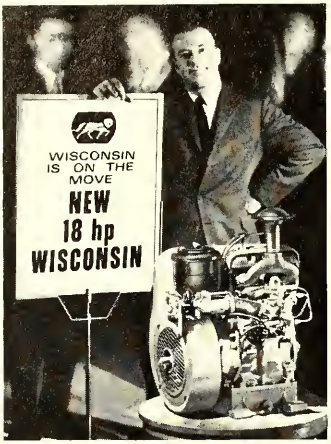
Keep your mind on what you're doing. On the road and your driving. Don't let riders distract you. And don't try to impress people with your sense of humor.

There's nothing very funny about getting a fine. Or losing your license. Or going to jail.

Of course, it's up to you. You can follow this advice and be a better, safer driver. Or you can meet some new people.

Legally.

Ford



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90% less horizontal and 80% less vertical vibration

The new TJD is the smoothest-running cast iron in-line twin made — one that won't shake the life and efficiency out of your equipment. It delivers 18 hp at 3200 rpm—develops 405 in./lbs. of load-lugging torque at 1800 rpm to slug through shock loads. And it "breaks in" where competitive engines reach the end of the line. The optional lightweight model is as rugged but weighs 45 pounds less.

The TJD incorporates traditional Wisconsin quality — with improvements. It is air-cooled for compactness — to minimize servicing in the field. Separate cylinder block and crankcase assemblies reduce time and cost of servicing and replacing engine components. It's the best and smoothest-running in-line twin made — our one-year warranty backs it up.

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World's Largest Builder of Heavy-Duty Air-Cooled Engines — 6 to 65.9 hp.
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A Word with the Editor

IT WAS my pleasure to attend the National Outlook Seminar on Agricultural Education held in St. Louis, Missouri, May 6-9. This conference was called by the U.S. Office of Education and had for its theme, "Planning an Agenda for a Decade of Training for Agricultural Occupations." Those in attendance included the head state supervisors, which you probably know best as the state FFA advisors, and the head teacher educators from colleges and universities that train teachers of vocational agriculture.

Participants in the seminar took a forward look at the training of youths and adults for agricultural occupations projected approximately ten years ahead. The seminar included the total program of vocational education in agriculture, and not all of their recommendations will directly affect Future Farmers so no attempt will be made to summarize the entire conference here. This will come in the final seminar report which should be completed sometime around the end of the year.

However, one subcommittee did concern itself with the FFA, and you may find their recommendations to the seminar of interest. You were ably represented on this subcommittee by Greg Bamford, national FFA president. It should be kept in mind that these are recommended goals to the seminar group at this point.

Here are the six points covered in the recommendations to the seminar though no attempt has been made to keep them in the exact language which will appear in the final seminar report:

1. We should continue to stress in every way possible that FFA is an integral part of the instructional program in vocational agriculture.

2. FFA should provide for all students of vocational agriculture, and they should participate in FFA activities.

3. The aims and purposes of FFA should be revised in light of the broadened instructional program in agricultural education.

4. The program of activities should be broadened so FFA will serve all students of agriculture. (This would include students and schools with objectives in the occupational fields such as forestry, horticulture, conservation, agricultural business, etc., as long as the agriculture was vocational and not general agriculture.)

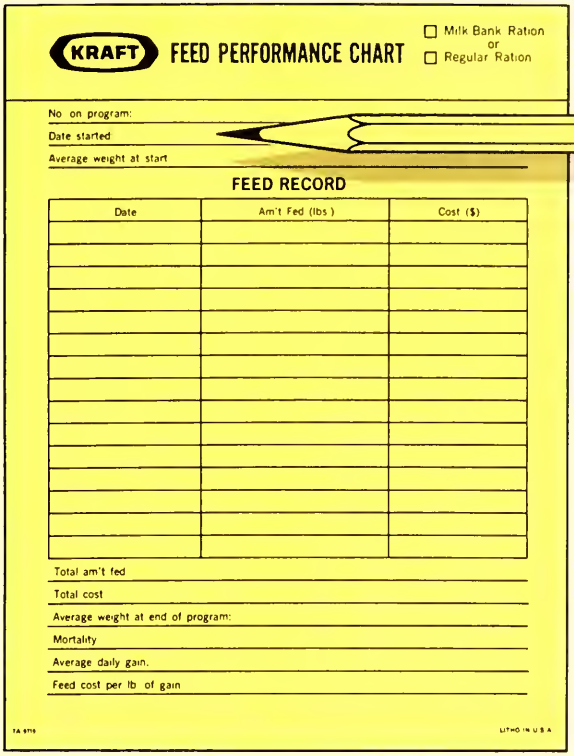
5. The time of active membership after high school graduation should be shortened to keep the FFA more representative of the high school program of vocational agriculture.

6. New procedures should be incorporated into the organization to provide FFA programs in area schools and centers of agriculture enrollment. This flexibility should be provided on the local level only. (The intent here is to help teachers and students make adjustments to meet the needs of agribusiness and multiple teacher departments. This flexibility would allow for subchapters or special interest groups to be formed, and they would still be members of the FFA. It would also allow for continuity in FFA from high school to area vocational schools.)

The real goal seems to be to provide the benefits of FFA to as many students of agriculture as possible. On this point there will probably be little disagreement.

Wilson Carnes
Editor

write your own proof



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Looking Ahead

Crops

NIX ON TOBACCO-SOYBEAN ROTATION—Planting tobacco in rotation with soybeans is not recommended and should be avoided. Clemson University Tobacco Committee reports this is because of the "undetermined amount of nitrogen remaining in the soil after a crop of beans." Nitrogen released after tobacco harvest has begun usually is detrimental to quality. If tobacco must follow soybeans, plan a cutback in nitrogen from the recommended rate based on soil type.

THE PROFIT-ABILITY OF OATS—There's money in oats if the crop is managed properly. Iowa State University reports a rise in per-acre yields despite the increasingly minor role oats have played in cropping systems. Several new varieties have been developed which should help overcome some of the perennial oat production problems.

BREAKTHROUGHS FOR POTATOES—The real breakthroughs in the potato industry will not be in the area of growing more potatoes per acre, but will take place in the engineering of processing them after they are dug. Oregon producers heard a report at a statewide meeting that the total acreage planted in spuds has been almost constant since 1950, but yields have gone up. The true answer for continued advances will be in developing new engineering applications to include new potato processing and products not now in existence.

PLANTING SOYBEANS TOO THICK—Soybeans are often seeded thicker than they need to be for maximum yields. According to Lewis Saboe, Ohio State, this wastes seed, increases lodging, increases harvesting losses, delays maturity, and increases incidence of disease. You can't go by pounds per acre since recommended varieties may vary from 2,100 to 3,900 seeds per pound. The only sound guide for rate of planting is number of seeds per foot of row.

Livestock

COOL-HEADED COWS—Cows that keep "cool heads" during summer's hot days give more milk than cows that do not. A USDA study shows that by air conditioning just that part of the barn where cows have their heads and necks the milk production was better. The high cost of air conditioning whole barns makes this idea attractive to producers who want to save costs and increase production.

"PUNCHING" CATTLE—Punching holes in the sides of cattle may be a radical way to make the meat better, but it appears to work. Al Lane, livestock specialist with the University of Arizona, admits that the holes are not to be like gopher holes, but vaccination size. Preliminary tests showed some evidence that marbling is better. Why? Careful research is still needed to reveal the answer.

IT TAKES MONEY TO SELL—Dairy farmers in 19 states supplying 40 major markets have voted to invest an additional $4 million to promote the sale of milk on a nonbrand basis through American Dairy Association. ADA president reports that the new funds will increase ADA's total promotion budget to approximately $12 million for 1968.

MEAT-TYPE LAMBS TOO—Steps are being taken by many people in the sheep industry to re-gear thinking away from the overfinished lambs that used to be judged champions. Producers and market men are looking for lambs that meet standards of the most ideal meat types—lambs with lots of good red meat and a good loin eye.

SUPPLEMENTARY VITAMIN A FOR STEERS—A study by Clemson University indicates that supplementary Vitamin A is of no significant value in finishing steer rations when carcass results are considered. The study involved 156 beef animals tested on six different rations over a three-year period. All of them produced acceptable carcasses averaging in the choice grade.

Management

FILE IT, FIND IT—Every farm business has a need for some type of filing system, especially one that will allow them to file things and then find them later. The system can be designed for business and personal papers. It should meet current needs and then expand as the need arises.

OBSERVE CAUTION—Modifying diesel tractors to improve efficiency may affect tractor life and maintenance costs, according to University of Delaware agricultural engineers. Perhaps the most popular method of increasing diesel engine power is overfueling. This is probably the fastest, easiest, and cheapest way to squeeze more power from a diesel. But it's also hardest on the engine.

COMPUTERS IN THE PARTS ROOM—A unique application of computers by International Harvester will give their dealers, distributors, and stores instant access to virtually every part produced by the firm. Parts orders will be phoned, teletyped, or mailed to nearest depot. Computer system places the order for the correct part to the depot that actually has the part needed—and can make shipment in the fastest time.

THAT LITTLE POWER MOWER—When you get off that big diesel, it is kind of hard to be too concerned about operating that little power mower you use to mow the lawn. However, there can be just as much danger with this mower as any piece of equipment. Rotating blades travel at 150 to 250 miles per hour and cause many injuries as a result of throwing objects from the machine. Operators are also prone to be careless. Take care in using that little power mower.

2477 miles, and your wife drove half of it.
Is she a truck driver?

The INTERNATIONAL® Travelette is the 6-passenger pickup just made for families. It goes the rough-and-tumble route of back country driving better than any other. We truck-framed it and truck-powered it just for that.

But there's a lot of highway out there, too. And we don't want you to feel you're wheeling a truck. So we made it easy and fun to drive.

Easy to steer. Easy to shift. Easy to brake. (Automatic transmissions, power steering and power brakes are available, too, of course.) And fun? When you're sailing along—wrapped in one of our pleasant interiors, enjoying your bucket seat, stereo, air conditioning—you'll have to ask yourself: should you really call it a truck?

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

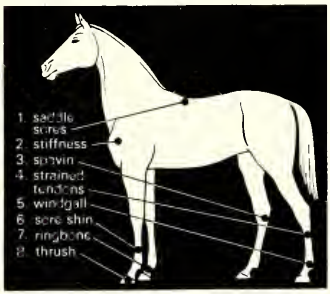
The New International Pickup. Don't call it a truck.

MICHRINA

WHAT'S A LIL INDIAN

It's a mini-bike, designed for outdoor people who like to get places. For blazing trails, taking back roads. You take it — in the trunk of your car — it takes you, at 30 mph straight-away. Model 600 "Lil" Indian sports the first 2-speed auto-trans in the industry, the MINI-MATIC. What else could we call it? Ask about them. You'll talk about them. Write to Michrina Enterprises, Inc., Dept. NF 14580 Fielding, Detroit, Michigan 48223 for a full-line brochure. Tuck in 25c for handling.

Trouble Spots?



Treat them with ABSORBINE

At the first sign of trouble, apply full-strength Absorbine right on the affected area. Draws out soreness. Effective antiseptic qualities help prevent infection. No blistering or loss of hair. Available in 12-ounce bottle or economical gallon size.

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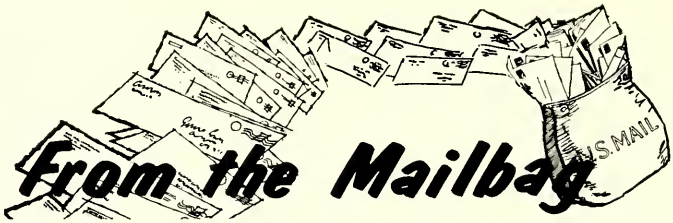


Alta Loma, Texas

Enclosed is a coupon for free information that I would like for my son. He is interested in judging.

As a parent, I would like to say how much I enjoy *The National FUTURE FARMER* myself. There is so much information in it for parents as well as for our Future Farmers.

Mrs. Charles R. Hill

Hereford, Colorado

Please send the following booklets: No. 52, "Training Riding Horses"; No. 53, "Life At Its Best"; No. 54, "Exterior Plywood In Farm Construction"; and No. 55, "Haymaker's Handbook."

We stick them on our bulletin board for the public. If anyone is interested, we make copies.

Lloyd Klaudt
Vice President
Hereford State Bank

North, South Carolina

In looking through my files, I came across a copy of *The National FUTURE FARMER,* and I couldn't pass up an urge.

Several years ago I retired after having taught vocational agriculture in high schools for 43 years; the last 28 of which were at Middlesex, North Carolina. Since that time, I have been living on my old home-place farm where I was born. We have been enjoying retirement and are keeping plenty busy. But I am sure that I have been missing a lot by not keeping up with what is happening in the circle of Future Farmers. I have many pleasant years to remember in my work with the boys, even before the organization came into the picture.

So I am enclosing $1.00. Please enter my subscription for whatever period this amount will cover.

Thank you and best wishes in the good work which you are doing.

Fred U. Wolfe

Ashaway, Rhode Island

I am enclosing two coupons for the free literature you offered in the April-May issue, and I would be very grateful if you will send me the booklets I checked.

I received my second copy of this magazine today, and I think it is great. I feel that all the stories are interesting, but I think the ones on livestock and machinery are the best. I also believe you should continue to publish this magazine in its present form, but I think on the next to the last page you should have a list of state officers.

Scott Hirst

It doesn't seem likely that we could ever get a list of officers from all 50 states on just one page. Also several states have different numbers of officers.—Ed.

Haworth, Oklahoma

I just received my first issue of *The National FUTURE FARMER* and am looking forward to many more. I was very interested in the article "The Legend of The Home Run."

I would like to make a correction in the article on page 53, the seventh paragraph. You have "Harry (The Cat) Walker." This should be Harry (The Hat) Walker. Also, you say the bat used to weigh 38 to 40 ounces, but you fail to name the player who started using the slim, trim light bat with great flexibility. It was Ernie Banks of the Chicago Cubs!

I also enjoyed your article "Sportrait" on Jerry Lucas. I hope you keep putting out good sports stories.

Brent Martin

We are pleased to know that you enjoyed the article entitled "The Legend of The Home Run." You certainly must know your sports quite well to offer the corrections for this article. We did check again, and Mr. Schuessler's manuscript used "Cat."—Ed.

Ada, Minnesota

I would like a copy of the Official FFA Creed, since I was a contestant for our creed contest. If there is any charge for the copy of the creed or any mailing charges, please enclose the bill. Thank you very much for all your trouble. I also await the next issue of this magazine as many others do.

Glenn A. Ramstad

We do not have a copy of the Official FFA Creed which we can send you. However, your FFA advisor may order one for you from the Future Farmers Supply Service catalog. The price of a 14- by 20-inch copy is $1.00.—Ed.

Pinehurst, Georgia

Send me a single copy of item No. 48, entitled "Shooting For The Future." I like the outdoors for hunting and sometimes for hiking. I am also interested in the story of how wildlife and game have been preserved so I will appreciate this copy very much. This information will also help me find out more about wildlife.

Elton McWilliams

Parkton, North Carolina

I would like to congratulate the Magazine staff for the fine work on the April-May edition of *The National FUTURE FARMER.*

I think FFA is a wonderful thing for young farmers and young boys interested in agriculture.

Ray Bullard

Agriculture needs young people well-prepared for the future

...and here's how one company is helping out:

As a manufacturer of concentrated livestock feeds, mineral supplements and parasite-control products, MoorMan's has a big stake in the future of animal agriculture.

That future depends on *people*—on the individuals who will help produce tomorrow's meat, milk and eggs, either on the farm or ranch or in farm-related jobs.

In our business—where we call direct on farmers and ranchers—we especially recognize the importance of *individual* know-how and ability. That's why we seek to encourage high individual performance and want to recognize individual jobs well-done—*outside* our company as well as in it. For example:

College Scholarships: Since 1961, MoorMan's has offered scholarships to agricultural college students. In 1968-69, the program includes 19 universities: Colorado State, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa State, Kansas State, Kentucky, Lincoln, Michigan State, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio State, Oklahoma State, Purdue, South Dakota State, Southern Illinois, Tennessee, Texas A & M, Wisconsin.

4-H Swine Awards: Since 1958, MoorMan's has sponsored National 4-H Swine Awards. Medals go to county winners, all-expense Club Congress trips to state and national winners. Six national winners also get college scholarships.

FFA Support: Also since 1958, MoorMan's annual contribution to the National FFA Foundation has helped recognize and reward outstanding Future Farmers at chapter, state, regional, and national levels.

Our purpose is to add encouragement to farm youth showing initiative in preparing for the future.

Moorman Mfg. Co., Quincy, Illinois

Vice Presidents'

THE VITALITY of America will always depend upon clear thinking citizens who can view a situation and give an accurate appraisal.

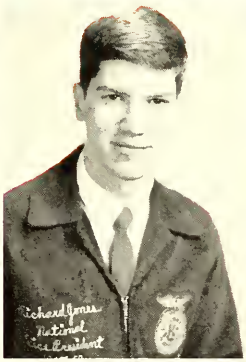
The four national FFA vice presidents are examples of the solid thinking youth-citizens in America today.

Here are their viewpoints on topics which are of vital interest to their fellow members and youth in agriculture.

During your travels the last few months, what (if any) solid evidence have you found that indicates there actually are opportunities for young men who are interested in a career in agriculture? Farming? Other agriculture?

John Gemmill: The Goodwill Tour opened my eyes! Gigantic agribusiness industries go begging everyday for good employees. They want people, like FFA members, who have ag backgrounds, a feeling for production agriculture, and some leadership training. Although there isn't room or need for all of us FFA members on the farm, the need for us in the broad field of agriculture has never been greater!

Richard Jones: I have seen that the greatest challenge is for capable and talented young men to return to production agriculture. The person with a good education and good skills will really reap benefits from farming. The demands in the fields related to agriculture are also expanding. I remember a situation at one advertising agency we visited on the Goodwill Tour. They had non-agricultural people working on a tractor tire ad layout. The result was an ad with a tractor and plow going the wrong way.



Richard Jones
North Atlantic Region

Robert Rish
Southern Region

William Boehm: While on the Goodwill Tour, we visited a variety of companies, ranging from production agriculture to advertising agencies. Each company expressed the desire to hire trained young men with an agricultural background. To me this means, as a farm boy with training in vocational agriculture, I can choose almost any career. The opportunity is there if I am prepared to accept it.

Robert Rish: We saw much solid evidence that many people in agribusiness would like to offer jobs to young men with a farming background. These people realize there is something about life on the farm or an agricultural background that is an advantage in agribusiness. For young men interested in production agriculture, there are opportunities if they are willing to work up to management positions and keep up with changing agriculture.

In light of career opportunities, what are the typical educational needs a young man would need to fill these opportunities? What recommendations and/or suggestions would you have for someone getting more education? Four-year or two-year college?

Boehm: I would suggest a person get as much education as possible. The career he chooses will dictate, to some extent, how much education he needs. A four-year college degree in agriculture is great, but often a two-year course in a specific field will fulfill the requirements. A land grant college I just visited guaranteed that any boy who could make the grades would have the money if he wanted it. So money for college is no problem.

Jones: I think a beginning in vocational agriculture gives a person the background. Here a fellow can learn the basic skills and a basic understanding of agriculture. However an understanding of agriculture is not enough alone. A college education today is a necessity. I think some of the two-year colleges being developed will offer opportunities for more youth in agriculture to get a good education. Of course four-year colleges also have outstanding programs. A student should get the most education he can to prepare him for greater achievements.

Rish: There are many opportunities, and they require different educational backgrounds. If one is interested in agribusiness, a degree in business administration and in agriculture would be very desirable. If a fellow wants to remain on the farm, a two-year agriculture technical school might fill his needs without spending four years in school.

Gemmill: I would suggest taking all the vo-ag training possible along with English, math, and science. Look into the possibilities of further education. It can be of tremendous value to you. But it isn't necessary for a successful life.

How much importance do you think a good student can or should place upon school activities, club membership, etc.? Importance of grades?

Rish: A student should get an adequate balance of school activities, club memberships, and scholarship to develop.

Gemmill: School activities and club memberships are very important in the development of well-rounded individuals. Agribusiness employers want people with good grades, yes; but they also place a great deal of emphasis on leadership development. A good employee must be able to get along with others.

Jones: Extracurricular activities are an essential part of education.

VIEWPOINTS

Boehm: Maintaining a good scholastic average through high school is important. However, it is just as important to learn how to get along with people and become an active part of the community. The FFA is part of the instruction in vocational agriculture and, as such, offers the FFA member an opportunity to learn while he is participating in the activities of his chapter. I believe an active student is usually a good student.

What are the most noticeable characteristics of the better or more successful FFA chapters?

Rish: The more successful chapters have a very interested and dedicated advisor. Through his efforts, they have a hardworking group of officers. This leads to a more interested and active total membership. They all work diligently to execute a program of activities that reflects much planning and interest. Usually these chapters have a good public relations program. The community supports them because it is kept up to date with the progress and activities of the chapter.

Jones: First, I will have to say the most distinguishing characteristic of the better chapters is a better advisor. The interest and dedication of an advisor can really make the difference. I have noticed in better chapters the members take a more active interest in the chapter.

Gemmill: The one most noticeable characteristic of good chapters is an outstanding advisor. In successful chapters, the members are enthusiastic, well-informed about the FFA, led by good officers, and ambitious.

Boehm: I have found four characteristics in the more successful FFA chapters: All members know and understand the FFA and what they can learn through participation. All members take an active part. The members all have a real interest in improving themselves and agriculture. The FFA program is well-rounded, including interesting and exciting activities.

What does the FFA offer in the way of initiative to Greenhands and new members? What should he expect to give to the FFA?

Gemmill: Any Greenhand who will work hard, dream of success, and believe in himself can climb to the top in the FFA. Live the FFA Creed! Believe in your own ability to work efficiently and think clearly! Believe in leadership from yourself and respect from others. Put your heart into the FFA.

Jones: A Greenhand has so much ahead of him in the FFA. There are so many contests and awards in line with his interests I cannot mention them here. If a Greenhand will work unselfishly for the chapter and also work to earn higher awards, he should be able to look back after five years and say he got more than his share from the FFA.

Rish: The FFA challenges Greenhands to become successful in agriculture (to attain the American Farmer Degree). The incentive awards program challenges them in several specific areas of agriculture.

Boehm: When we enroll in vocational agriculture, each of us starts on the same level. We all have the opportunity to take advantage of the training available through membership in the FFA and reach the top. If we accept, we will be better prepared to face the many challenges of our career in agriculture.

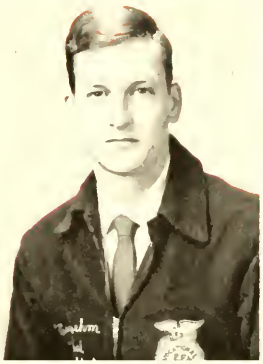
How far should a young person go in keeping up with the latest in clothing, appearance, styles, and hair? Or should he even try to keep up?

Jones: New styles and trends are nice. However, I think the best guideline for your appearance is to dress and act as you would like someone else to dress and act. If you respect a person with long hair and mod clothes (and you think others will respect you), then dress that way. If you are extreme in your appearance, you are likely to lose the respect of people. Why lose something as important as respect over something as small as a fad?

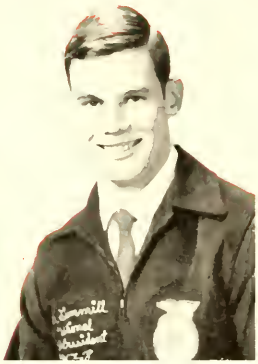
Rish: I feel that each young person should take time to think out the extent that he will follow the different styles in hair, clothing, and appearance. He should dress to suit only himself and be guided by his common sense.

Boehm: It is important to be a part of your generation. But a neat, clean, well groomed appearance has always been in style. If you wish to retain the respect of your friends, you can't go wrong by staying neat and clean. I have found that an FFA member does not need long hair, mod clothes, or an unclean appearance to get recognition. He can receive recognition by accomplishing worthwhile goals in his FFA work and in doing so will be a credit to himself and his community. Just as important, he will be a credit to his generation.

Gemmill: I feel sorry for people who are ruled by styles and fads. If any FFA member wants to wear his hair long, let him join the FHA!



William Boehm
Central Region



John Gemmill
Pacific Region

A close Financing

By Douglas C. Grant

ONE OF THE BEST kept secrets in the farm equipment field is how to arrange proper financing. You will be given ample information about the machine you intend to buy . . . but when talk turns to money and loans, everything gets a bit hazy.

The comment most often made in reply to customer questions about financing is, "We can arrange everything for you at standard industry interest rates." Shortly afterward, you have several papers pushed in front of you ready for your signature.

However, contrary to popular belief, you *do* have a choice of lending institutions. Because your dealer is signed up with one financing company does not prevent you from dealing with another company if you can get better terms.

Available to any farmer are four acceptable sources of financing for farm equipment. They are banks, manufacturers' finance companies, independent finance companies, and the federal government. You should be familiar with the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Banks

Banks are considered by many farmers to be the most desirable source of financing. Having maintained a good working relationship with his local bank, a farmer can normally expect to receive fast, trouble free loan service.

A bank loan is particularly desirous when you qualify for simple interest rates. This means you pay interest on only the money you are using. For example, if you borrow $1,000 for a year at 6 percent interest, you pay $60.00.

The alternate to simple interest is add on interest. This method of figuring interest is used by all finance companies and in some cases by banks.

The quoted interest rate may still be 6 percent as on a simple interest loan. However, this figure is deceiving. The "real" interest rate you are paying is considerably more. The following figures will show you why.

Add on interest is computed by multiplying the interest rate times the unpaid balance (or amount to be financed), times the number of years you will be paying off the loan.

For example:

Unpaid balance: $1,000
Rate of interest: 6 percent
Number of years before the loan is paid off: 3
$1,000 × 6 percent = $60.00
$60.00 annual interest charge × 3 years = $180
Actual interest rate: 18 percent for the three-year period.

Another example:

$1,000 × 6 percent = $60.00 annual interest charge
$60.00 × 18 months (length of maturity) = $90.00
Actual interest rate: 9 percent for the 18-month period.

Obviously, the longer the loan, the higher the interest rate. Remember this when arranging your financing and keep the repayment period down to a minimum. Of course, if you qualify for a simple interest loan, you need not be concerned with the above mathematics. You will be paying only the actual interest rate quoted by the bank.

In securing a bank loan be certain you are not overloading your credit line. Remember, no matter how financially sound you may be, a bank always sets a limit on the amount you may borrow. Once you reach that limit, your credit line is cut off. If later on a need arises to borrow money for seed, fertilizer, or other supplies, you no longer have a ready source for the cash.

Independent and Manufacturers' Companies

Because of the unethical practices of a few finance companies, many farmers tend to shy away from this source of borrowed money. However, the loan services of a reputable farm equipment finance firm can be an excellent alternative to those of a bank.

Most manufacturers of farm equipment own and operate a finance company to handle customer loans. Similar loan companies exist on an independent basis either locally or as national chains. With the exception of an occasional independent local company, these finance firms are reputable and honest.

Finance companies offer several advantages over a bank. For example, they require a lower down payment than the 25 percent to 30 percent demanded by a bank. This is particularly true of the independent companies. Also, repayment periods are available up to five years as opposed to three years at a bank.

In a competitive situation, independent firms will cut rates to get your business. If you like to bargain and don't mind spending a little time shopping loan companies, you can sometimes force a rate reduction. This can be particularly profitable when buying a large piece of equipment.

It is best to make your loan arrangements prior to calling on the dealer. This will avoid the temptation of taking the first loan offered after selecting the desired equipment.

If dealing with an independent and your loan is being repaid on an annual installment basis, you can expect to find a small charge hidden in the contract. This is a customary practice to help cover the high risk on long-term pay

look at

Farm Equipment

back. The charge should be about $5.00 for every $1,000 you borrow. If it is much more than this, you'd better ask a few questions.

Watch out for the company that insists on your paying for physical damage and credit risk insurance when you don't need it. If you are in doubt, check your insurance agent on this point prior to signing any contracts. Normally, with a farm plan policy your new equipment is completely covered. If this is the case, all the dealer needs is verification of coverage from your insurance agent.

At the time you are negotiating the loan, ask about the company's policy on missed payments. Even if you are financially stable, you never know when a crop failure or accident will drain off your cash resources.

Most companies will allow an extension of payments provided you pay a nominal extension charge. This small payment is sent in lieu of the payment along with a letter explaining the reason for your delay. If the company does not have a specified extension policy, you are taking a chance on having the equipment repossessed.

Federal Government

The fourth source of farm equipment financing is the federal government. The agency involved is the Farm-Home Administration (FHA).

Normally, a loan from the FHA is considered only when you have overextended yourself and need to cut down monthly loan payments. You can receive a FHA consolidation loan which will lump all your existing loans into one. The interest rate charged by the government is comparable to standard bank rates.

The major drawback to dealing with the FHA is the partial loss of authority over the management of your farm. Of course, if a farmer has allowed himself to become overextended, perhaps some outside management counsel will be beneficial.

When To Buy

Starting July 15 of every year, almost all manufacturers provide dealers with a bonus to clear out inventory and make room for next year's models. This is unquestionably the best time of year to buy.

The bonuses paid by the manufacturer can amount to as much as $300 on a $6,000 piece of equipment. In addition, a dealer is also earning his regular 2 percent volume reserve if his monthly sales have exceeded a certain amount.

This bonanza opportunity is in effect until November 1. After that, the manufacturer discontinues his bonus program, and the dealer loses his incentive to give you a discount price.

Don't be concerned with purchasing last year's model when it can save you money. Be more concerned with the difference between old and new models.

For example, one manufacturer recently brought out a new tractor with a 50 percent increase in the hydraulic lift capacity and a re-engineered motor offering 30 percent more operating hours without a major overhaul. Both improvements will save time and money.

However, another manufacturer with no improvements to offer directed that model numbers from the old tractors be removed and new model numbers replaced. This then was the only difference between the two models.

Before you buy, make it your business to find out the difference between old and new models. If the difference is slight, you may be better off with an old model and a good discount. However, if a major change has been made, the improvements could save you considerably more than the discount. Be a smart buyer by knowing your merchandise.

Financing Discounts

Most finance companies participate in the year-end sales period by offering a "pre-season" program. This means that anytime between July 15 and November 1 you can finance your new equipment with a loan that is interest free until the following March 1.

This can amount to a nice savings, particularly on a large piece of equipment. For example, a $6,000 loan at 6 percent cost you $180 for six months at simple interest. You can save that $180 by buying your equipment as late as September and taking advantage of the "pre-season" financing promotion.

Leasing

If a lease-buy arrangement is available, it can be a smart way to purchase new equipment. Here is how it works. You lease the equipment for three or four months. If you decide to buy it, the money paid out for the lease is applied to your down payment. This arrangement is particularly good business if you are not certain you need the equipment or you haven't been completely sold on its capabilities.

A permanent leasing arrangement is generally not practical unless you are farming over 1,000 acres. If you are considering this, seek both farm management and tax advice.

(Continued on Page 27)

Chapter meetings provide the foundation for a successful summer program and a good opportunity for leadership training.

Win in the Fourth Quarter

By Larry Erpelding

DOES YOUR FFA chapter compete in the fourth quarter? A football team that doesn't play competitive ball in the last quarter is a certain loser. Likewise, FFA chapters that omit or carelessly carry out a summer program—the fourth quarter—have much to lose.

Not only is it important to be a good competitor; you and your chapter can profit tremendously from the many advantages of a well-organized summer program. Organized activities can allow everyone in the chapter to "develop those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess."

A look at what other chapters are doing may help your chapter find new guidelines to success. A study completed by Earl Wineinger, assistant supervisor for vocational agriculture in Kansas, reveals that several summer activities are characteristic of the top 10 percent of the FFA chapters in Kansas. The four most frequently listed activities were: conducting officer meetings, participating in the state leadership camp, having a local agricultural mechanics display, and preparing a state agricultural mechanics exhibit.

Well-executed summer programs allowed the Atchison County and the Garden City Chapters to complete an outstanding program of activities and represent the Kansas Association in the National Chapter Award Program. Both chapters won the National Gold Emblem Award.

Several officer conferences and chapter meetings are the foundations for the Atchison County and the Garden City Chapters' summer programs. They cooperate with seed and chemical companies in providing test plots and managing field demonstrations. All chapter officers participate in the state FFA leadership camp. Both chapters use newspapers and radio to draw attention to their activities and accomplishments.

The Atchison County Chapter selects at least two representatives to attend a leadership camp sponsored by the regional cooperative. Ideas and training acquired at the camp are put to work in carrying out the annual program of activities. Chapter members and their dads travel by bus for a one-day tour of the regional co-op's facilities where they study cooperation and the progress of the organization.

The chapter invites prospective vocational agriculture students to a softball game and chapter meeting. During the meeting, plans for the county and the state fairs are made, and chapter officers inform prospective students about the FFA organization.

The members assemble a float for the county fair and an agricultural products booth for the state fair. These exhibits show that the Atchison County Future Farmers "believe in the future of farming" and agriculture. In addition, members actively participate in the chapter's crops and horticulture contest.

The Garden City Chapter keeps the community informed about FFA activities by presenting a weekly radio program. The broadcasts include the results of new and approved practices used in the members' agricultural programs and keeps the city aware of the contributions of agriculture to urban areas.

The five members representing the chapter at the American Institute of Cooperation each summer bring back new concepts of cooperation that are incorporated into the chapter's cooperative activities. The chapter works with the county 4-H council in sponsoring a livestock judging tour.

Garden City Future Farmers take an active role in their county fair. They display agricultural mechanics projects

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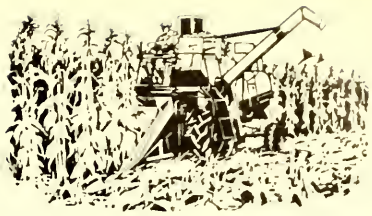


Change Ahead In Corn Harvesting

CHANGES TAKING place in the corn belt already point to the way you'll harvest bonus profits in the future.

During the last few years, there has been a revolution in corn harvesting methods. These developments may someday fit your farming program. Note the changes successful farmers have made.

One of the most significant corn harvesting developments has been the switch to combine shelling and mechanical drying. Why are successful farmers making this change?

This method allows harvest of late maturing hybrids at a relatively high moisture content during a normal harvest season. The danger of bad weather is greatly reduced.

When a full season hybrid can be planted, instead of the usual 100 or 110-day variety, an increase yield of up to 20 bushels per acre may be realized. An increase like this can boost profits by as much as 50 percent.

A full season hybrid not only raises yield, it also gives a higher degree of protection from corn borers, rootworms, stalk rot, blight, and other insects and diseases. College research also shows that full season hybrids often give better protection against drought stress.

Considerable loss may be encountered if the corn crop dries to safe storage levels (13 percent for shelled corn). Corn dries at about three-fourths of a percent a day from the time it dents until it reaches about 25 percent moisture. It is normally unaffected by weather at this stage. However, below this point, weather is a major factor.

Corn in the 20 to 25 percent moisture range dries at an average rate of one-half of a percent a day if weather is favorable. However, if humidity remains high, it may take a month or more. The reverse can also be true. A drop in moisture may be so rapid that field losses are excessive.

To cut these field losses, many farmers start combine harvesting at high moisture (25 to 28 percent) content. If allowed to field dry, losses can be as high as 20 percent of the total crop by the time it reaches 16 percent.

Purdue University studies have also shown that harvesting at peak maturity will somewhat increase yields due to higher solid matter content of the kernel. All of these facts added together make a strong case for the switch to field shelling.

The switch to field shelling and mechanical drying makes it possible to harvest bonus profits. However, when you look at the total corn plant, there is still profit being left in the field.

Net energy, not TDN (total digestible nutrients), is the new way to figure livestock feed value. It's the same method used to plan balanced meals. When the corn plant is considered in this new term, as much as 60 percent of the crop is left in the field.

This is where a new total corn plant harvesting machine comes into the picture. It delivers corn grain plus chopped forage all in one operation.

Designers of the experimental machine were two Iowa State University agricultural engineering graduate students, Kenneth R. Schroeder from Stockton, Iowa, and Fred Ferlemann from Germany. They worked under the supervision of Dr. Wesley F. Buchele, professor of agricultural engineering at Iowa State University.

Basic idea behind the new machine is to utilize plant material that is now being wasted. The revolutionary new machine picks and separates corn from the stalk, field shells the corn, and chops the stalks, leaves, cobs, and husks to make a stover silage.

This wasted material can be made into stover silage that, when properly supplemented with minerals and balanced with protein, provides a cheap feed to maintain brood cows. Thus, the machine has been nicknamed "The Beefmaker."

The machine performed well in trials at Iowa State last fall. Crops harvested with the machine yielded 127 bushels of shelled corn per acre and 2.9 tons of stover silage per acre.

A total corn harvesting machine nicknamed "The Beefmaker" that delivers corn grain plus chopped forage in one step.

Jackie added soybeans to his program in 1966. This field produced 35 bushels per acre which was about 50 percent above the state average. He has plans to buy a combine.

Each year, cotton has been his leading money enterprize. Skip-row planting, high fertilization, and insect control have helped him beat the state's average yield per acre.

Anatomy of a Winner

By Jack Pitzer

JACKIE LYNN COURSON is a winning farmer. Record yields, a diversified program, good management, and FFA participation helped him earn top recognition and the national FFA Foundation award for crop farming.

High among Jackie's accomplishments is his 1964 championship corn yield of 263.6 bushels on an acre in a national corn growing contest. Since then, he has increased his corn acreage and realized yields of 157 to 177 bushels per acre.

In 1966, the Hickory Flat, Mississippi, Future Farmer added 12 acres of soybeans to his already diversified crop farming program.

Jackie reported, "My FFA cotton program has been five acres of cotton each year. The yield has been three bales per acre in 1964, two bales per acre in 1965, and two bales per acre in 1966." He also harvested 1½ tons of very good quality hay per acre for feed.

His membership in the Angus and Yorkshire breed associations reflects this Future Farmer's serious livestock program. He has accumulated a long list of show champions with his purebred cattle such as reserve champion bull at the Mississippi-Alabama Fair.

In addition to hogs and cattle, this 19-year-old Future Farmer purchased a mare in 1965. She foaled a filly in 1966.

Of course, it takes good machinery and equipment to do a top-notch job in producing crops. And his personal inventory includes full ownership of a tractor and half ownership of another tractor, a hay baler, discs, planter, and seeder. He also owns 40 acres.

In FFA, Jackie was namer Star State Farmer in 1967 and is currently state FFA secretary. He has previously been named state soil and water management winner in 1965 and state livestock winner in 1966.

At Hickory Flat High School, he was twice a chapter officer, president and treasurer, and was a Star Greenhand. Vocational agriculture instructors there are Mr. Billy Tutor and Mr. J. C. Prather.

He was also active in basketball and baseball and made the high school conference all-star basketball team. He was class president, photographer for the school annual, and is active in his local church. The list of activities goes on and on.

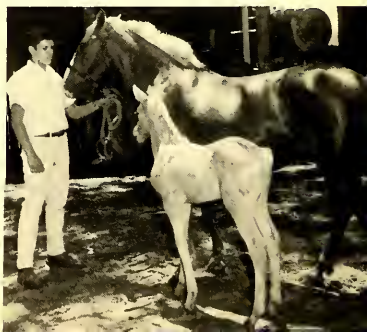
Jackie says he plans to enroll at Mississippi State University and work toward a degree in agriculture. He lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Billy Courson, his two sisters, and his brother, who is also an FFA member.

Now you've seen what makes a winner. You can also see that stopping after reaching the first step or award did not make Jackie Lynn Courson a winner.

This young bull developed well on full feed and has sired several good calves.

This is Jackie's champion corn plot of 1964 that made 263.6 bushels per acre.

Jackie believes every farm should have a good saddle horse. So now he has two.



Records Can Help

Know what is happening financially on your farm.

OUTSIDE OF MONEY, the best ammunition you can use to break the entry barrier into farming is records. Like the rest of agriculture, farm record keeping has changed.

The balance sheet and profit and loss statement are as old as bookkeeping. But visit any bright young farmer today, and you will discover he is using a cash flow statement.

Most account statements record what's happened. In short, they are a history of business happenings. Over the years, business managers have usually prepared a budget, or estimate of what next year's accounting statement will show.

A jumping off point. If you are planning to buy a farm or join your parents on the home farm, these records can be a jumping off point toward a goal you have set for yourself in the years ahead.

Your real concern as you look to a possible future on any farm is a true picture of the actual business operations of that farm. Here's where cash flow statements can fit into your kit of management tools.

A cash flow statement reflects all of the cash transfers that occur in a business. The sources of cash must equal the uses for cash in any month or year. It differs from the balance sheet and profit and loss summary in several ways.

For example, investment in a new tractor is a cash transaction that is recorded in the cash flow. The profit and loss summary reflects only the depreciation on the tractor. If you used borrowed money to buy the tractor, the borrowed money is a source of funds. The loan shows up as a liability on your balance sheet.

Later, when you repay the loan, you cancel the liability and retain the tractor as an asset in your balance sheet. Depreciation on the tractor will reduce its asset value in future balance sheets.

Just the facts. To make a success in farming, you need to understand what's happening financially. A cash flow statement provides a convenient way to combine all your financial affairs into one understandable report.

All farm income and expenses, nonfarm business affairs, loans, debt repayments, and personal withdrawals or household expenses can be summarized in the cash flow.

Go to the bank. But do not pass out bad records. The records you show your banker must be able to communicate to him your needs. It's no secret that today's successful farmers use money to replace labor. Top managers watch their capital-labor ratios as closely as investors watch the stock market. True, in the beginning you'll have to count on a high labor-to-capital ratio, but you want to start building in the other direction.

A projected cash flow gives your lender a complete picture of your financial plans. A monthly breakdown of projected cash flow will pinpoint the time when you need to borrow and when you can repay the loan.

Dating future expenditures forces you to plan your farming program. More important, it communicates your plans to a lender in a way that helps him readily understand your credit problems, one that also helps in working out a satisfactory loan program to help meet your credit needs.

With a monthly grouping of the financial year, you can see how much money you may need to borrow, when to borrow, and when you can best re-

(Continued on Page 41)

The cash flow statement is not new, but lenders are looking at it more closely.

CASH FLOW - LOAN PROJECTION FOR _____

CASH AVAILABLE	TOTAL	MONTH	MONTH	MONTH	MONTH
1. Farm	$				
2. Cattle	$				
3. Beans	$				
4. Wheat	$				
5.	$				
6. GROSS FARM INCOME	$				
7. Nonfarm Income	$				
8. Sale of Capital Items	$				
9. Other Borrowings (except PCA)	$				
10. TOTAL CASH AVAILABLE	$				
EXPENDITURES					
11. Labor	$				
12. Repairs	$				
13. Interest	$				
14. Feed	$				
15. Seed and Plants	$				
16. Fertilizer and Lime	$				
17. Custom Hire – Storage	$				
18. Supplies	$				
19. Breeding – Veterinary	$				
20. Gas, Oil, Fuel	$				
21. Taxes (except Income Tax)	$				
22. Insurance – Utilities	$				
23. Rent	$				
24. Marketing Expense	$				
25. Feeder Livestock	$				
26.	$				
27. TOTAL CASH OPERATING EXP.	$				
28. Living – Income Tax	$				
29. Capital Purchases	$				
30.	$				
31. Debt Payments (except PCA)	$				
32. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$				
33. PCA PAYMENTS	$				
34. PCA ADVANCES	$				
35. PCA Balance	$				
36. Livestock Collateral	$				
37. L.S. Inventory No.					
38.					
39.					

PCA 356 (4-67)

The trip is planned, and parents are provided a detailed itinerary. Members make final decision on where to go.

The travelers learn quickly to work together because of cooperation required in cooking and other assignments.

Time Out for a Tour

A summer tour on a small budget has been a real success for the Schulenburg, Texas, FFA Chapter.

By Richard Meyer

"CHAPTER ACTIVITIES should not be confined to the local area only," says Elmo Meyer, FFA advisor at Schulenburg, Texas. His answer for over 20 years has been the annual FFA "summer tour." This tour allows a member of the Schulenburg FFA Chapter to travel throughout the United States for $5.00 per day or less.

Families who normally could not afford a yearly trip for a son have received postcards from such distant points as Salt Lake City, St. Louis, Denver, or Rapid City, South Dakota.

The blue jackets of the Schulenburg FFA have been seen in 22 states and Mexico since the first school bus departed from Schulenburg one May morning in 1945 for a short trip to the Rio Grande Valley of south Texas.

Although school buses and highways today are more modern, the enthusiasm of the members and their parents for this activity has not changed. The thrill of a glance into the Grand Canyon or the first glimpse of Mount Rushmore in the distance is remembered long after graduation.

Here is how the tours are financed. A fee is paid in advance, usually $25.00 to $35.00 depending on the distance traveled, and this fee provides transportation, two meals per day, insurance, admission to parks, museums, and similar costs, and one night in a motel along the way. The only spending money required is enough to buy one meal per day in a restaurant. Incidentals and souvenirs add a few dollars to the total cost of approximately $50.00.

Camping outdoors at scheduled overnight stops and eating food prepared by chapter members are as much attraction as Carlsbad Caverns or a snowball fight high in the Rockies in June. However, the true educational value of the summer tour cannot be described in terms of a definite set of planned points of interest on a map. The trip is planned, and parents are provided with a detailed itinerary. Lessons which are difficult to convey in the classroom result from the cumulative experiences over a ten-day period.

The FFA members are introduced to many unusual ideas, people, and places. A drive through a region which employs vast irrigation systems not seen in south central Texas will include a guided tour of such an operation. The Kansas City Stockyards take on a new meaning after a comprehensive explanation of marketing procedures.

Mr. Meyer insists that, "If the members can be shown that there are different and often better ways of doing things than those we have inherited, then the trip has filled a worthwhile purpose."

Each spring, Mr. Meyer submits a tentative choice of trips to the FFA members who make the final selection.

Travel broadens horizons and members find it is fun, as it is meant to be.

Extended stays in metropolitan areas are avoided because camping would be impractical, and highly advertised "resort" areas are not healthy for a $50.00 budget. The number of participants, usually 25, determines the budget. The trips are traditionally self-sufficient and require no additional financial assistance from the FFA chapter or school. A faculty member is always available to drive the bus and serve as co-sponsor. Honorary chapter members have also served as drivers.

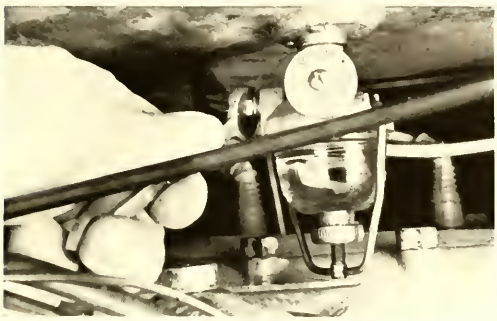
Full cooperation of the members, their parents, and the school board is required. Twenty-five travelers learn quickly to respect the rights of others because cooperation is required in various cooking, loading, food purchasing, and clean-up assignments. Canned goods are purchased at discount prices in large quantities before departure, and

(Continued on Page 41)

Causes of High Fuel Consumption

By Melvin Long

ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT of fuel your tractor uses varies with the load, it pays to keep an eye on the general trend of fuel consumption. Even though you have no way of knowing exactly how much fuel a tractor should use on any particular load, you can observe such things as the number of hours of operation that can be obtained from a full tank of fuel. If this figure seems to be decreasing even on loads that are comparable, then probably the cause of this extra fuel use should be investigated.



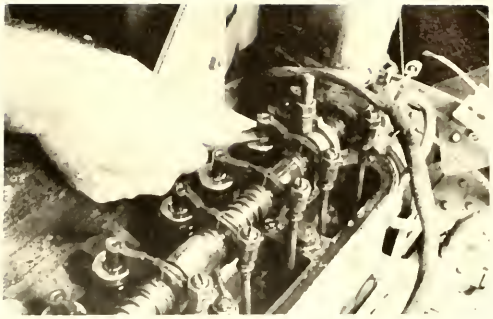
Check and tighten fittings in your fuel line periodically.

For example, fuel-line leaks, even though very slight, are often a continuing source of fuel loss. Thus, even when the tractor isn't operating, it's wasting fuel. The vibration of normal tractor operation is often enough to loosen the fittings slightly. Thus, it's a good idea to check and tighten these fittings periodically.

The normal flow of air can be restricted by a clogged air cleaner. This restriction makes the mixture richer and increases fuel consumption in spark-ignition engines. In diesel engines, it can lead to exhaust smoking and other signs of inefficient fuel use.

Brakes should release fully when the pedals are released. Brakes that are adjusted too tight cause a continuous load which results in extra fuel consumption, along with needless wear on the brake linings.

For good fuel economy, crankcase-oil weight must be right. Oil that is too heavy imposes an extra drag on the working parts of the engine and produces the effect of an extra load.



It is important that you have the correct valve clearance.

The amount of fuel-air mixture entering the cylinders on spark-ignition engines is controlled by the valve clearance. The valves must also form a gas-tight seal during the power stroke, but open fully to permit the exhaust gases to escape from the cylinder on the exhaust stroke. Valve clearance is also an important factor in the amount of service you get from the valves before they need grinding.

The grade and quality of the fuel must be right. If in doubt, check the recommended fuel specifications in your operator's manual.

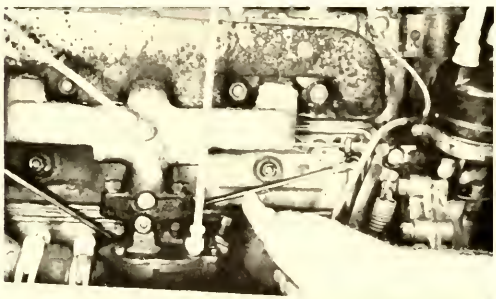
If the fuel charge is to explode at just the right time for best performance, engine timing must be correct. If the spark occurs too early in the cycle, severe knocking and engine damage may result. If the timing is too late, engine operation is smooth, but fuel is needlessly wasted.

Excessive engine speed wastes fuel, as well as causing extra wear on the engine parts. Thus, the governor should be adjusted to obtain the recommended top engine speed. Then when pulling a load, use the highest gear ratio that permits the engine to run unlabored and throttled back to reduce speed.

Operating temperature must be within the correct range. If the temperature is either too high or too low, fuel consumption is increased and unnecessary wear is caused on the engine. Be sure to use a thermostat to keep the engine up to operating temperature. If the engine tends to overheat, check the cooling system, find and correct the cause of this overheating.

Spark plugs must be serviced—cleaned and regapped—at the recommended interval to ensure an ample spark to ignite each fuel charge in a spark ignition engine. Similarly the injectors in a diesel engine must be cleaned at the recommended interval to ensure good diesel engine performance.

The governor should be adjusted to obtain correct speed.



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THE CHAPTER SCOOP

news, notes, and nonsense from everywhere

by Jack Bitzer

Gowrie, Iowa, FFA reports: We sold our corn at a local elevator on July futures market.

N-N-N

Liberty, Indiana, Chapter elected Greenhand officers. FFA president, **Steve Weller,** is advisor of Greenhand chapter.

N-N-N

How was your chapter banquet this year?

N-N-N

Morgan, Utah, Chapter sponsored a powder puff football game. Girls against girls. Created real competition! Chapter officers were cheerleaders.

N-N-N

North Davidson, North Carolina, FFA sells shrubs and potted plants from their nursery.

N-N-N

Five members of *Henry,* Illinois, FFA won sectional Foundation awards. **Jay Barnes**—crop farming; **Dean Bogner**—farm mechanics; **Bob Read**—small grains, **Dick Shirtz**—electrification, and **Ernie Waldschmidt**—farm safety.

N-N-N

When there's a fire near Park Rapids, Minnesota, forestry station can call upon 15 Future Farmers for help. Crew is trained to fight forest fires.

N-N-N

A *Marysville,* California, Greenhand reports that advisor, Mr. Jerimiah Shinkle, has the class raising chickens. To eat in class?

N-N-N

Allen Kalwonn of *Grover,* Colorado, FFA owns a sow with 19 pigs.

N-N-N

Ever grow sweet potatoes? *Hessmer,* Louisiana, FFA is initiating a chapter contest. Prizes for highest yield.

N-N-N

Successful tulip sale conducted by *Chariho,* Rhode Island, Chapter. Planning geranium sale for Memorial Day.

N-N-N

Members guilty of a breech in parliamentary procedure are auctioned off. Provides entertainment and pays for refreshments of *Fife,* Washington, FFA.

How about inviting dads to a chapter meeting? Especially if program is extra good. *Lake Central-Madison,* South Dakota, FFA did.

N-N-N

A Manual contest with $2.00 worth of FFA merchandise as prize to be highlight of a future *Milford,* Nebraska, Chapter meeting.

N-N-N

Chapter sentinel, **Dennis Giles,** made honorable mention All-Ohio Tackle in UPI ratings. *South Central* FFA member with 40-cow dairy herd.

N-N-N

Washington, Oklahoma, FFA has 18 former members in armed services. Chapter is starting a round-robin letter for them.

N-N-N

Dewey Broyles, Greenville, West Virginia, took best of show award in ag mechanics exhibit. Showed a tractor bumper.

N-N-N

Somerset, Texas, Greenhand parliamentary procedure team won first place at district contest and fourth at area.

N-N-N

How about this? *Roswell,* New Mexico, Chapter named its first "FFA Week Baby." **Brian Alan Hall,** born February 20, 1968, was presented $25.00 savings bond and made an Honorary Chapter Farmer.

N-N-N

The *Shoshoni,* Wyoming, Chapter reports some doggone good fishing on annual summer outing. No picture of any fish though.

N-N-N

Gate City, Virginia, FFA'er **Roger Carico** won a shotgun in county tobacco show and sale. Best in quality of crop.

N-N-N

Winners of *Flathead,* Montana, Chapter public speaking contest: **Jerry Brosten,** first; **John Rippberger,** second; **Mike Stout,** third.

N-N-N

FFA members in *Sibley,* Iowa, help at Farmers Adult School; operate projector, serve goodies, clean up.

Regular chapter meetings are held on first Monday of month by *Elgin,* Oregon, FFA. Executive meetings held biweekly.

N-N-N

An albino deer is a rarity. But **Dave Clark,** *Bellwood-Antis,* Pennsylvania, Future Farmer got one on the first day of doe season.

N-N-N

Drumm Institute FFA, Missouri, cooperated with Gleaner Division of Allis-Chalmers. Made a public relations film on combines.

N-N-N

Cherokee County, Georgia, Chapter donated $75.00 to buy hymnals for state FFA-FHA camp.

N-N-N

Winners of a good housekeeping award in swine division at fair was *Lubbock,* Texas, FFA.

N-N-N

Canton, South Dakota, Chapter appointed a committee to check on dry cleaning FFA banner.

N-N-N

FFA'ers in *Bradford,* Ohio, cleaned up trash and confetti after annual pumpkin show. Community service!

N-N-N

David Delfosse, Brussels, Wisconsin, was given a registered Holstein as part of the chapter's dairy chain.

N-N-N

Mothers of *Hamilton,* Missouri, Future Farmers fixed food for 500. All part of annual livestock judging school.

N-N-N

Jerry Lott named Star Greenhand of *Stone County,* Mississippi, Chapter.

N-N-N

Climax, Minnesota, Future Farmers built four barbecue grills to be used in roadside parks and rest areas.

N-N-N

Riley County FFA, Kansas, had queen candidates demonstrate ability to use hammer before selecting winner.

N-N-N

No summer slump allowed now! Keep sending me the hot scoop about what's happening.

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For complete information on any of the Shell products for agriculture write Shell Chemical Company, Agricultural Chemicals Division, 110 West 51st Street, New York, New York 10020.

SHELL

START RIGHT, END RIGHT

Are your chapter meetings getting to be a drag? If so, maybe you are overlooking this important part of all FFA meetings.

By J. D. Brown

WOULD YOU consider conducting a meeting of your FFA chapter without using the official opening and closing ceremonies? There are values in their use and to omit them would be to eliminate an important part of your FFA meeting.

The opening ceremony has three fundamental values: (1) the declaration of purpose of the FFA is repeated, (2) each officer explains the symbol at his station and describes his duties, and (3) an atmosphere is set for the accomplishment of goals and objectives.

The importance of the closing ceremony is that it gives order to the final stages of the meeting, provides a challenge to members, and encourages unity among members.

Many young men and women of today are constantly questioning accepted values of past generations. They find it difficult to establish a purpose in life, while others refuse to participate in activities that have no purpose. They ask such questions as: Why study? Why work? Why join school organizations? The FFA helps students find answers to these questions. More specifically, by use of the opening and closing ceremonies, each Future Farmer is reminded that as an FFA member he belongs to an organization whose purpose is definite and whose aims are worthwhile.

In the opening ceremony, the president asks, ". . . Future Farmers, why are we here?" The answer, repeated by all members in unison, serves as a declaration of purpose for each member as well as for the organization when they reply: "To practice brotherhood, honor rural opportunities and responsibilities, and develop those qualities of leadership which a Future Farmer should possess."

Related to this stated purpose is the need for awareness of responsibilities of officers and the meaning of FFA symbols and paraphernalia. The opening ceremony has unique value because it combines an explanation of these. The meaning of the symbols and the duties of each officer are not hidden in some rarely-referred-to book but are explained briefly at each meeting in the opening ceremony. These duties are related directly to the FFA and are expressed in terms of the symbols at the officers' stations.

Each member uses and displays the emblem. It may be on your jacket, ring, or FFA notebook, or in the classroom. You are identified with it. Your familiarity with it, therefore, is a part of your responsibility as an FFA member—to know what your symbols represent and that you share in the wisdom, the labor, the progress, the common agricultural interest, and the national scope of the organization.

The opening ceremony also sets an atmosphere of order, responsibility, and purpose for the meeting. Because of its content and the inclusion of all members and the advisor, it is an excellent introduction and a source of encouragement to all members to proceed with a constructive meeting.

The closing ceremony provides order at the end of the meeting. There is no rushed or haphazard ending, no impatient call for a motion to adjourn. Instead, the meeting is closed in the same businesslike manner with which it was opened. More than this, the president's final statement gives all present a challenge for daily living when he says: "As we mingle with others, let us be diligent in labor, just in our dealings, courteous to everyone, and, above all, honest and fair in the game of life."

The closing ceremony also includes the Pledge of Allegiance to the United States flag. Once again unity is stressed as you and your fellow FFA members repeat the Pledge in unison, as you openly show your patriotism, and honor the flag which represents the national scope of the FFA organization.

Another important consideration is the impression these ceremonies make on visitors and others who may be present. We must realize that much of the work of the FFA depends on public support. To those who may be present, the opening and closing ceremonies are impressive and revealing. These ceremonies include the public. The sentinel points this out when he says, "It is my duty to see that the door is open to our friends at all times and that they are welcome." This is reinforced when the president invites guests to join you in pledging allegiance to the flag. Visitors to meetings where I was the FFA advisor have told me how much they learned about the FFA from the ceremonies, and many have pledged their support.

So often we become bored by constant repetition of the opening and closing ceremonies. Yes, they are repetitious, but they are full of meaning and give every Future Farmer a sense of responsibility, purpose, and unity—things so many of us want and need.

Listen to the ceremonies carefully at your next meeting or take a moment to read them now in the Official FFA Manual.

Their correct use and full meaning can do much to inspire Future Farmers.

Financing Farm Equipment

(Continued from Page 15)

Consider Used Equipment

Money can often be saved by taking extra time and shopping for used equipment . . . particularly small equipment. For example, a 60 to 80 h.p. tractor that is two or three years old can be an excellent buy if it hasn't been mistreated. A tractor of this size can last 20 years with minimum maintenance and two major overhauls.

If you are buying used harvesting equipment, make certain the sprockets, shafts, and bearings have been replaced. These are the most vulnerable points of wear. Exceptionally large used harvesting equipment is a particularly risky purchase because of its many moving parts.

Choosing the Dealer

It is important to pick a knowledgeable dealer who will stand behind his product. To determine this, consider the opinions of others who have dealt with the dealer you have in mind.

If at all possible, choose a local dealer. He is familiar with farming problems in your area and is readily available for servicing.

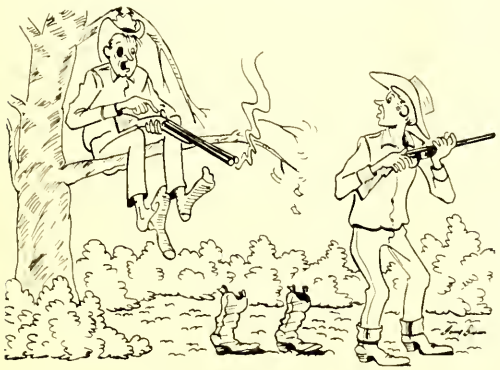
Consider the length of time the dealer has been in business. In recent years, the farm equipment field has attracted a number of "city fellas" that know merchandising but not farming. They can't offer you advice and in many instances don't know how to properly service the equipment.

The primary thing to remember is not to pick a dealer at random and make a cold call. Find out something about his reputation in advance. You will probably be dealing with this individual for many years. He can either be a valuable associate or horrible headache. The difference between the two extremes will save you a lot of time and money.

Good Management Required

Now, more than at any other time in history, the farmer must make every dollar work for him. He must not only know his land but also his business. Part of that business is buying the right equipment to do the job . . . at the lowest price possible . . . with the most favorable financing terms.

Don't be a cold caller and put yourself at the mercy of someone only interested in a quick sale. Know your dealer and know your financing terms. Both will save you money.



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"Learning to weld was easy. I picked up the general idea on the simpler jobs by myself and then signed up for a short course at the high school to improve and learn the details.

"This little machine is as useful as my hammer and saw or wrenches. With it I can repair broken parts and build special equipment of all kinds. I can weld, braze, solder, hardsurface, heat, cut metal and even thaw frozen water pipes."

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The World's Largest Manufacturer of Arc Welding Equipment and Supplies

Robert Sigouin received the 1968 Walkersville, Maryland, local FFA Chapter's pig ring project.

Hogs are a big business in Iowa, and the Hampton FFA Chapter knows how to raise hogs. Members pose with their winner's banner and trophies.

PHOTO Roundup

Greenhands of the Murray, Georgia, FFA Chapter selected the theme "Smoking Causes Cancer" for the float they built for the homecoming parade.

Minnesota Future Farmers managed to dampen their opponents in the first State Fair FFA-4-H canoe jousting contest. FFA's canoe at right.

Members of the Brockway, Pennsylvania, FFA working with their apiary (place for bees).

Better bearing wear protection.
Better ring wear protection.
Better resistance to valve deposits.
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"Old" Havoline was the best motor oil you could buy for farm equipment. But that doesn't stop the kind of research people we have at Texaco. They came up with something even better—new Havoline. The only motor oil good enough to put old Havoline out of business. This approach to product improvement is one reason why Texaco sells more gasoline than anyone. We're first, and we think that's a big responsibility.

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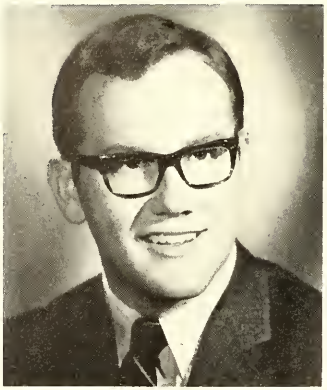

Larry Craig

Larry Craig Heads Student Group

By Joy Beckman

A FORMER national vice president of the FFA has been elected student body president at the University of Idaho. He is Larry Craig of Midvale, Idaho, who was vice president of the Pacific Region in 1965-66. Larry is a junior political science (state government) major and is also taking speech.

In this new capacity, he will serve as chairman of five committees and as ex officio chairman of 32 others; manage a $210,000 budget; serve as public relations representative to encourage students to attend the university; and officially represent the institution at several national student conventions of the Association of Student Government and National Student's Association.

Past campus activities include: president of Delta Chi fraternity, 1967-68; president, local chapter of the National Forensic Society; vice president, Idaho Center for Education in Politics (ICEF); regional board member of the Association of College Unions International (ACUI); budget director, campus-wide activities; member of faculty-student legislative policy committee; and, with a colleague, member of the No. 1 university debate team for two years. He has been on the dean's list the past three semesters.

In high school, he served as president of the National Honor Society; vice president of the student body; valedictorian; yearbook editor; and was state public speaking winner in FFA, Farm Bureau, and the Odd Fellow-Rebekah sponsored United Nation's Youth Pilgrimage contest.

Craig was recently nominated to participate in the Citizens' Ambassador program to Southeast Asia. Leaving August 6, he will be visiting Indonesia, Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam (with a six-day stop in Saigon and surrounding area), the Philippines, Japan, and Hong Kong.

While in these countries, he will be working with U.S. Embassy attaches and is to meet with prime ministers and presidents of the respective countries.

Larry is the son of the Elvin Craigs.

GARB and WIRE

With his wife Lucinda operating an old grindstone rigged up as a twisting machine, Joseph Farwell Glidden wound barbs into two wires to make the first barbed wire in history. With similar All-American ingenuity, Bailey hat experts fashioned wire into the brim of fine straws from all over the world to make the one-of-a-kind U Rollit hats.

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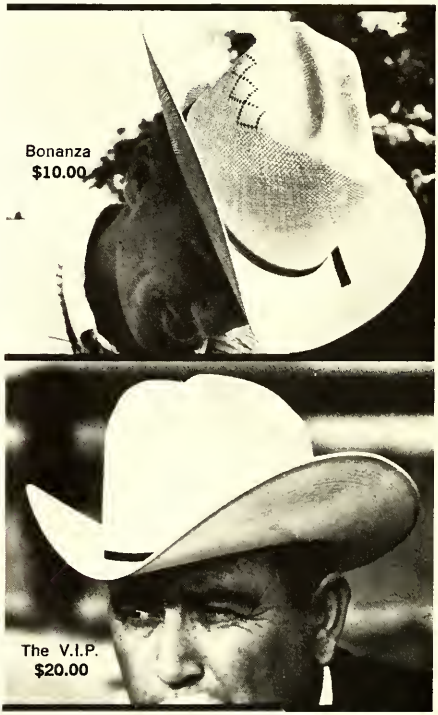

Win in the Fourth Quarter

(Continued from Page 16)

constructed while "doing to learn," a soil conservation booth, and a farm safety exhibit.

The members also operate a food stand at the fair which sold more than 6,100 hamburgers in 1967. Not only were the purchasers happy with the large burgers; the chapter was delighted to add more than $1,125 to its bank account.

A good summer program provides every member with beneficial experiences. Some chapters take a study tour to observe ranches, commercial feedlots, research farms, and industrial plants. A week's tour can be made quite economically by renting a school bus and camping out.

A well-planned summer program also gives your chapter more opportunity to meet the needs of the members and the community. To illustrate: The nation's farms are always troubled with weeds and insects during the growing season. Radio, television, and newspapers can be used to tell farmers how to cope with such pests. Use other local problems as a basis for successful summer community service projects.

Many events important to agriculture and its future occur during the summer. June, National Dairy Month, is an excellent time to inform the public about dairying, a major segment of agriculture. It is also a prime time to inform city people that agriculture is more than farming by using examples from the dairy industry.

National Farm Safety Week, the last full week in July, is a natural for FFA chapters. Stress such things as using slow-moving vehicle signs, tractor safety, storage of fuels, and chemical safety. Most newspapers, radio, and television stations will help tell your safety story.

Don't overlook local fairs, machinery exhibits, and livestock shows. There are countless ways your chapter can fit into such events. Some chapters help prepare the grounds, buildings, and tents, help manage the event, construct educational booths, and exhibit chapter-owned livestock.

Activities such as these will provide your chapter with the opportunity to obtain much well deserved publicity. The result will be greater community support for vocational agriculture and the FFA. The recognition also can be an influential recruiting device.

The fourth quarter (summer) is near. Will you and your chapter compete for the numerous benefits and honors?

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Promote FFA throughout the year with Official FFA Calendars. There is a plan for every chapter. Ask your FFA advisor to write for a sample kit c/o The National FUTURE FARMER, Alexandria, Virginia 22306.

"Where on earth have you been?"

YOUTH GROWTH FACTOR KEY TO BRIGHT FARMING FUTURE IN THE UNION PACIFIC WEST

If you'd like to know more about the agricultural opportunities in the West, write Supervisor of Agricultural Development, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Nebraska 68102.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

GATEWAY TO AND FROM THE AGRICULTURAL WEST

COLORADO—Some chapters have a wide variety of activities, but here's a unique report.

The Meeker FFA Chapter recently took second place in the Colorado State Wrestling Tourney. Meeker took six boys—all are members of the senior vocational agriculture class.

Members of the squad are Rod Crawford, 120-pound class, second place; Dick Watt, 138-pound class, state champion; Ray Anderson, 145-pound class; Ron Taussig, 154-pound class, third place; Phil Jensen, 165-pound class; and Gary Stewart, 180-pound class, state champion.

Coach of this winning team is vocational agriculture teacher Mr. Paul Starbuck.

This FFA team took the number two spot in Colorado's State Wrestling Tourney.

Three of these Future Farmers have applied for State Farmer Degrees—Dick Watt, Phil Jensen, and Ron Taussig. (*Mike Sullivan, Reporter*)

NEW MEXICO—Roswell FFA Chapter recently held its annual steak and bean supper. Chapter members who maintained an 82 percent average or above were served steak, but those who received lower than 82 percent average had to be content with beans.

In connection with the steak and bean supper, those members who maintain above 90 percent are selected as honor students and receive scholarship pins. This year special recognition went to John Cauhape, Leland Harral, Jesse Chesser, Randall Jones, and G. T. Lewis.

The chapter feels that the steak and bean supper offers a challenge to the members to maintain a high grade average and to provide a competitive spirit among the members.

The chapter sweetheart and princesses were present for the meeting.

GEORGIA—Bainbridge, Decatur County, High School Future Farmers and Future Homemakers were recognized for boosting Georgia's number one $112,000,000 peanut crop.

Andrew Avery, Jr., president of the FFA, Martha Cloud, president of the senior FHA, and Julie Henry, president of the junior FHA received the $100 first prize Georgia Peanut Award from Dr. George P. Donaldson, executive director of the Georgia Peanut Commission for the best 1967 Georgia peanut exhibition.

The booster program was sponsored by the Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts. The award was presented January, 1968.

The Georgia peanut exhibit was erected at the Flint River Valley Agricultural and Industrial Exposition at Bainbridge and features Georgia's first inland port as a developing agricultural terminal to transport Georgia peanuts to population centers of the United States and seaport markets throughout the world.

Avery has also been named to the "Georgia Peanut Money Maker Club" for production of over 3,000 pounds of peanuts per acre on his 1967 ten-acre peanut project.

MONTANA—The FFA German Band from Columbus really swings out. In addition to appearances in their community, the band has played at two neighboring FFA parent-son banquets.

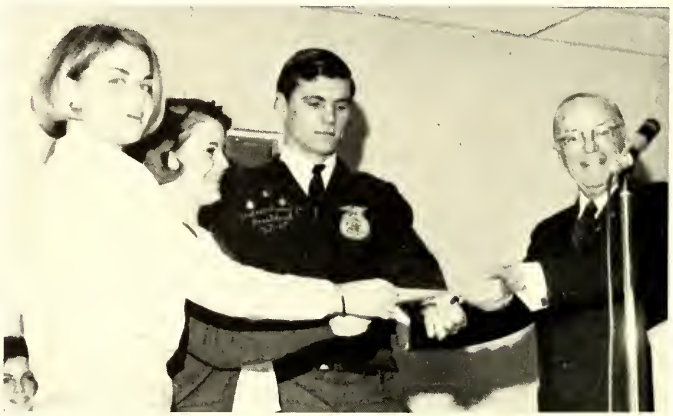
Members of the band are Walt Houghton—sousaphone, Paul Matovich—trombone, Ron Woltermann—trumpet, and Clark Marten—clarinet. They participated in the state FFA talent contest. Past National Vice President Richard Morrison joined the band for a few warm-up tunes last year.

The Columbus German Band practice sessions are impromptu but productive.

The chapter's German Band is a joint effort of the music and vocational agriculture departments at the school. The music instructor, Mr. Perry Scheidecker, helped organize the band. He also helped Walter Houghton prepare for the 1967 National FFA Chorus and Clark Marten for the National FFA Band. (*Don Owen, FFA Chapter Advisor*)

RHODE ISLAND—The Scituate FFA (during the months of January, February, and March) conducted a safety campaign in Scituate and neighboring towns. The chapter compiled three sets of safety questions. One was for ve-

Bainbridge, Georgia, FFA and FHA won $100 for promoting the peanut industry.



ACTION

hicle inspection, one was for inspecting homes and surrounding farm land, and another was for fire hazards.

Several areas given special attention were accidental injury, home safety, traffic safety, school safety, fire safety, and vehicle inspection. Florist shops and other places of business were also included in the chapter's safety campaign. Committees were assigned to each of these areas. Every effort was made to find and (with the owners' permission) correct the hazards.

The more houses, farms, vehicles, or other places a member inspected for hazards, the more points he got toward medals. Only the top 5 percent, however received these medals.

The National FFA Foundation gives a $100 award to the chapter with the best safety campaign in their state. So far, the Scituate FFA has won this award six times.

"The main purpose of our campaign is to enlighten people to the importance of safety. If we have succeeded in doing this, we will look upon our campaign as a success." (*Steve Feeney, Chapter Reporter*)

ARIZONA—The 871-pound Charolais-Angus cross steer of Don Pelfrey, Antelope FFA, brought $2,140.57 at the Yuma County Fair.

Don's steer was named grand champion in the fat steer division over 111 other steers of all major beef brands.

The champion sold for $1.35 per pound in the sale. Plus, Don was presented $1,000 from the American International Charolais Association. This is part of an AICA plan to help and encourage young people to become better cattlemen and livestock feeders.

Don has shown cattle three years, but this is his first grand champion.

All in all, the Antelope Chapter brought home 22 purple ribbons, 24 blue ribbons, and 24 red ribbons from the county fair.

Vern Hankins copped a purple ribbon in the swine division. Bill Killman won a purple ribbon for showmanship as well as grand champion in the FFA showmanship class.

Purple ribbon winners in the lamb division were Anual Wisdom, Jerry Madron, John Bumpous, Doyce Hice, Royce Hice, Steven Short, Kenneth David, David Griffy, Frank Hice, and John Hensley.

In herdsmanship, the FFA chapter took first place in beef and in lambs. (*William Grover, Chapter Reporter*)

KANSAS—From the high plains region around historic Dodge City, members of the Hanston FFA Chapter have collected numerous varieties of barbed wire.

Some of the barbed wire has been traded with other collectors over the state and nation. In return, the chapter has received varieties from other sections of the world, including samples used during World War II in Germany by the German and U.S. Forces. Most of the varieties, however, have been collected in the Dodge City area and illustrate the colorful historic past of this agricultural area.

Samples of the barbed wire must be at least 18 inches long to be an official collector's item. The Hanston FFA members have collected a total of 143 varieties. A total of over 400 varieties have been patented in the United States. (*Earl Wineinger, Assistant Supervisor*)

Gary Phillips, left, and Dan Aistrup, right, inspect barbed wire collection.

Don Pelfrey's Charolais-Angus steer was champ of Arizona's Yuma County Fair.

OREGON—At a recent special FFA meeting at Pendleton High School, Pete White, feed consultant for Pendleton Grain Growers, Inc., outlined a new feed marketing plan for the livestock raisers in the chapter. Since this proposal would be very beneficial to everyone in the chapter, it was readily accepted.

The plan included: (1) a feed store to be owned and operated by the FFA chapter in a section of the old farmer's warehouse, and (2) feed would be bought from Pendleton Grain Growers at wholesale prices and sold to individual members by hundred-pound bags at no profit to the chapter.

In addition to outlining the feed store, Mr. White demonstrated by fact and experimental evidence the advantages of the mix Pendleton Grain Growers is selling.

This not only convinced the members to buy the feed, but it also enlightened them as to what goes into a good feed.

Through the new FFA feed store, members are able to save up to 50 cents per hundredweight on feed purchases. The store is operated three afternoons per week by a committee composed of five Pendleton FFA Chapter members. They are Mike Tucker, Chuck Hayward, Randy Severe, Rick Gorger, and Darrell Sallee.

USDA Photo

Long-Eared Nonconformist

By Henry N. Ferguson

IT IS GENERALLY conceded that the mule, stubborn and unpredictable as he may be, is the most successful hybrid ever developed. His history stretches back into the shadows of antiquity. In ancient times, he hauled stone for Egyptian pyramids, plowed for the Romans, and carried such famous travelers as King Solomon and Columbus on his back.

Introduced to the New World, he was quickly "geeing" and "hawing" on frontier farms and ranches, pulling trolley cars in cities, and working in mines, lumber camps, oil fields, and sawmills. Along with the covered wagon and the woodsmen's axe, he helped open America's West.

Through the ages the mule has lived a life of peaceful tolerance and dignified humility, which may be why his race survives so many others on earth.

Strictly a freethinker, once an idea seeps into a mule's one-track brain, nothing short of death can make him abandon it. Although this attitude is often branded as mulishness, it isn't that at all; it's just common sense. A mule will never injure himself by overeating or overdrinking. If he gets overly hot, a mule will sit down on the spot, and you have to build a fire under him to spur him into action again. And a mule will absolutely refuse to enter a place which he instinctively knows is dangerous.

This is the ironical difference between a horse and a mule. A horse will let himself be driven to death—and they call that horse sense. A mule protects himself—and they call it stubbornness!

Mules exist without ancestral pride or hope for offspring, yet the fact seems to give them little concern. They are a tough breed of creatures, and this trait was never better symbolized than by the life of Old Whitey. Whitey began his career in 1915 as a pack mule for the Union Pacific Railroad. He carried the UP brand. Many years later he either escaped or was given his freedom. Running wild, he took as his domain the desert region around Caliente, Nevada.

This statue in Muleshoe, Texas, pays tribute to the long-eared creatures.

Not long ago rumors began circulating that Old Whitey was still on the prowl. A group of ranchers in the area determined to prove the validity of the rumor by organizing a roundup, using airplanes, trucks, horses, and scooters. Whitey was spotted from the air, running with a group of eight wild horses. He outran everything in sight. Finally, however, sheer weariness made it possible to toss a lasso around his neck. The men fed him, watered him, and petted him, and then gave him his freedom again after establishing his identity by the old UP brand on his neck. Old Whitey was long past the half-century mark. For all anyone knows he is still going strong in his desert retreat. This despite the fact that mules are usually considered senile by the time they are 20.

Any old-time mule skinner will testify that these long-eared animals can stand more heat, more cold, and do more work on less food and water than any other creature. However, in recent years hybrid brawn has given way to farm tractors, and America's mule population has been declining rapidly. In 1926 the mule population

numbered 5.9 million. In 1950 the number had dwindled more than 50 percent to 2.2 million. Today the total is much smaller.

It was because mules are now consigned to the role of a vanishing species that nostalgic citizens of Muleshoe, a small cattle town of 4,000 in west Texas, decided that this patient beast of burden should be remembered with a fitting memorial.

As a consequence, the National Mule Memorial Association was formed, publicity went out, and contributions began arriving from all parts of the world to help pay for a suitable statue. Most of these were in the form of a few crumpled bills accompanied by a story of a particular mule associated with long past memories. One gift of 21 cents even came from behind the Iron Curtain.

In no time more than $5,000 had been received. Old Pete, an 18-year-old, 1,110-pound Muleshoe mule was selected as the model, and Kevin Wolf of California was commissioned to do the statue. The Santa Fe Railroad donated a site for the monument. Between the railroad tracks and a busy paved highway—signs of the mechanized age responsible for putting the mule out of business—soon stood the memorial mule, facing his mealy nose toward the North Star.

The unveiling took place on a hot summer day in 1965. More than 10,000 people came from all across the United States to pay tribute to their long-eared old friend and to listen to the dedicatory address made by Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr. The mule had finally received just recognition.

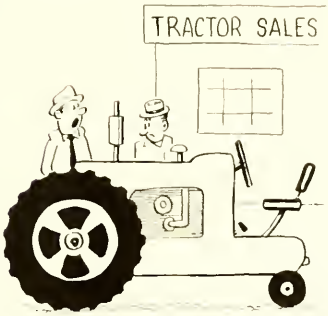
Rural folks used to sing an old song that went like this:

"Oh, the Brown Missouri Mule has a copper-plated throat
And the welkin splits apart when he hits an upper note."

Nothing better describes the ripe and juicy flavor of his blasphemous bray, which has echoed nearly everywhere that Americans have toiled or fought. Steady and sure-footed under fire, the long-eared creatures served the United States Army on every battlefield from the Revolution through the Korean campaign. More than 5,000 of them were killed in action in World War I. The last 31 Army mules were mustered out of the service in 1957.

In 1783, the King of Spain and Marquis de Lafayette both sent jackasses and jennets (small Spanish horses) to Mount Vernon. George Washington crossed the two breeds to produce a memorable jack, called Compound, and then, in turn, bred this animal to a fine coach mare. The resulting mules were so notable that a four-mule team sold for $800 when Washington's effects were auctioned after his death.

"The mule never has a disease that a good club won't heal," said Josh Billings, a nineteenth-century humorist. This has generally been his treatment down through the centuries. Too often the butt of brutal treatment, mules have developed their own philosophy of life: They prefer to live each day for the day, and when trouble knocks they simply become immovable objects. Sometimes, listening closely, one may fancy that he can hear them mutter the ancient credo of all jackasses: "This, too, shall pass."



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A GOOD STORY

The Anywhere FFA Chapter, of Anystate, USA, is a busy group. The 57 members are always on the go. They just held their chapter banquet and celebrated FFA Week. Right now they are preparing for the judging contests and the summer show circuits.

At home, the members are kept busy by their parents with the spring work and other family projects. Community activities like church, or school activities like baseball or student council, take up additional time.

These are typical Future Farmers.

Recently the chapter advisor received word that a group of exchange students from several countries would be in their state. These visitors would like to see a typical FFA chapter in action and have selected Anywhere.

This called for some fast planning. The members voted to show their guests the chapter's crop demonstration during the visit to Anywhere.

And so the story goes on and on. It is the story told by the illustration on the 1969 FFA Calendars. It may not mean precisely the same thing in your chapter, but it shows typical Future Farmers in action.

Has your chapter made its decision to use FFA Calendars to tell your town about the FFA? Send to *The National FUTURE FARMER* for the details.

Fly-Rod Bream

Small and scrappy but real fishing fun.

By Russell Tinsley

THERE ARE several myths about fly-fishing which need to be debunked. Contrary to popular belief, it does not require much time nor effort to become passably proficient with fly-fishing equipment. Neither is the fly rod a specialty tool designed for catching cold-water trout. In fact, no matter where you might live, there is memorable sport to be had with a fly rod within a short drive of your home.

I'm speaking of bream fishing. Bream is a catchall nickname for all members of the sunfish family—warmouth, pumpkinseed, redear, bluegill, green sunfish, etc.—but it is most synonymous with the bluegill. Sunfish are literally scattered the length and width of the United States, and they are found in every type of water imaginable, from large man-made impoundments to rivers, creeks, and small farm ponds.

The bream has been described as the "fightin'est" fish that swims. Its only drawback is that it is a lightweight. An average specimen will be no larger than your hand. On ordinary tackle designed for bass and other game species, the bream simply is mismatched. But on a fly rod, even a small one can cut all sorts of capers.

A fly-rod outfit adequate for catching bream can be bought for about $20.00. Get a lightweight rod, about 7 or 7½ feet in length, and a line to match. The manufacturer marks on the rod the weight of line required. Since with fly tackle you are casting the line rather than the bait, this balance between rod and line is the most important consideration in fly-fishing. The reel simply is a device for holding line, and a manual economy job—about $3.00 in price—will suffice. Later, as you learn more about the sport, you may want to advance into some of the refinements like better-built rods, automatic reels, and tapered lines, but in the beginning stick to the simple outfit. It is all you need.

Before going fishing, practice casting in your backyard. Strip about 20 feet of line from the reel and drop it in loose coils in front of you. Now, holding the rod tip straight out, bring the rod up smartly until it is straight up, or in the 12 o'clock position. Watch over your shoulder as the trailing line comes up in a large loop and straightens out. An instant before it becomes straight, come forward smoothly with the rod. The line will follow, dropping full length. Should the line pop or not straighten properly, this means you didn't wait long enough for the back cast to straighten before coming forward again. After some practice, this time interval will become automatic, and you will be able to anticipate when to pull forward rather than watching the line.

Distance comes with practice. But long casts actually are not needed; about 25 to 30 feet is sufficient. You should

(Continued on Page 38)

The artificial baits usually will take larger bream than will natural baits.

Fish this size can give a good account of themselves when caught on fly tackle.

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56—How and Why of Beef A. I.— The topic of artificial insemination is well covered in this booklet. Subjects include how A.I. works and how an A.I. program can be used in your operation. Also tells how to detect cows that are in heat. Lists signs of heat and aids for heat detection, plus suggestions for cow identification and herd records. (Curtiss Breeding Service, Inc.)

57—Soil and Water Conservation Is Everybody's Business— Profusely illustrated, the booklet describes what conservation involves, recites the various classes of land, and points out that the owner should know his land and decide what it can do. Other topics are pasture and range management, management of woodlands, crop rotation, strip-cropping, and grassed waterways. (International Harvester)

58—Winning The War On Weeds— This five-year progress report of weed control and the effect it has had upon farmers takes a look at several phases of weed control in vogue today. First is a reflection of how machines and chemicals have made the job of weed control easier today. Booklet takes a look at how weed control can be an asset to new cropping practices, increasing yields, and increasing income. (Elanco Products Company)

59—Livestock Breed Associations— This annual report is a useful listing of all the breed associations representing dairy, beef, and dual purpose cattle; swine; sheep; goats; and horses of all types. Handy information source of breed secretary's name and breed association's address. (National Society of Live Stock Record Associations)

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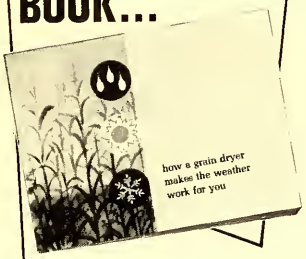

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Fly-Rod Bream

(Continued from Page 36)

be getting this distance consistently with a minimum of practice.

During this time of year, June and July, bream will be found in deeper water during mid-day, venturing into the shoreline shallows early and late to feed. My favorite lure for fishing the shallows is a tiny top water popper; during the heat of the day I prefer a sinking wet fly. Just about any pattern designed for taking trout will work. But beware of cheap flies. They come apart quite easily. You might even want to learn to tie your own flies. It's a fascinating hobby.

The popper should be small, about No. 10 in size, or the smallest you can buy. Sunfish belong to the same family as the black bass and usually will be found in the same kind of water, around a sunken tree, weed bed, or some other obstruction. Drop your popper as close to the obstruction as possible and let it lie idle for a moment or two. Then barely wiggle it. This retrieve is much more effective than actually pulling the popper to make it burp. A short length of monofilament, about two feet, is all the leader you need. Fairly heavy and stiff monofil might not get as many strikes as lighter stuff, but it works much better with a bug. The bug is a little more difficult to cast than a fly since it has wind resistance. It may take a few casts for you to get used to it.

When fishing a wet fly, use a fairly long leader, almost the length of your rod. A tapered leader, available in any sporting goods store, is the best. The reason for the long leader is to allow the fly to sink deep before retrieving. Work it around moss or weed beds

"No, I am not fishing for squirrels."

where the water is about four feet or deeper. After the fly sinks, pull it in with slow and short jerks. Simply pull the line with your left hand (if you're right-handed) and let it fall in coils on the water. When you pick up your rod on the cast, the forward line will pull this through the guides and straighten it behind you.

Practically any wet fly will do, but my favorite is a Black Gnat. The solid colors—black, yellow, and white—seem to be the most effective. The size should be about No. 8 or No. 10. The smaller the fly, the more bream you'll catch. Sometimes a tiny Colorado spinner added forward of the fly will create that extra flash which induces bream to hit. The weight of the spinner also causes the fly to sink deeper and quicker. But use the smallest spinner you can find. The extra weight, no matter how insignificant it might seem, will make casting that much more of a chore.

Dry flies which float also are very productive at times, but it takes some know-how and practice to fish them correctly. My favorite pattern for bream is the Adams.

If nothing else works, tie a No. 10 hook on your leader, thread on a chunk of common earthworm, cast, and allow the bait to sink. The worm is one tidbit that no bream can seem to resist.

Fly fishing for bream is delightful sport. It also is economical. You need not travel great distances or dissolve your modest savings account on elaborate tackle. The simpliest fly-rod outfit and the most basic poppers and flies fished on lakes, rivers, and creeks close to home will bring many hours of pleasure.

Catch just one bream on a whippy fly rod and an artificial bait, and probably you'll be hooked—but good! Fly-fishing for bream is that kind of sport.

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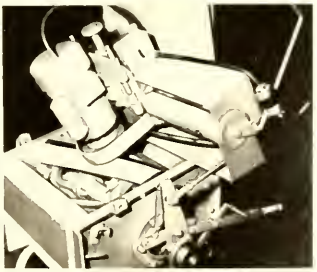
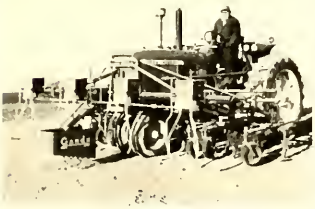
K. Box partition in this drill is adjustable to assure fertilizer and grain compartments empty at the same time, regardless of seeding or fertilizing rates. Drill has increased grain capacity over earlier models by bolting partition to rear of the box. (John Deere)

L. Small citizens band radio installed in car in minutes. Teenagers can use it as a way of reporting in or calling home. Sends and receives to ten miles. (Amphenol Corp.)



M. In-head precision electric knife grinder for forage harvesters. Keeps factory-sharp edges at correct bevel with knives still in the cutting head. (Fox River Tractor Co.)



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"Mudcat" the entertainer and pitcher.

SPORTRAIT

By Stan Allen

JIM "MUDCAT" GRANT is another farm boy who has earned a place in the world of professional sports. Jim, a right-handed hurler for the Los Angeles Dodgers, was born and raised on a farm in Lacoochee, Florida.

Jim played his first organized baseball at the Moore Academy High School in Dade City, Florida. A versatile player, he played third base, shortstop, pitched, and led the team to a state championship. Jim was also very active in vocational agriculture. He participated in public speaking, singing groups, quiz and talent contests during four years of NFA work. His supervised farming program included poultry, citrus, swine, and vegetable gardening. Grant's athletic ability won him a scholarship to Florida A & M College where he played baseball and football. Dropping out after his second year, Jim was invited by the Cleveland Indians to try out with their farm team at Daytona Beach. He tryed out in both the infield and outfield before finally signing as a pitcher.

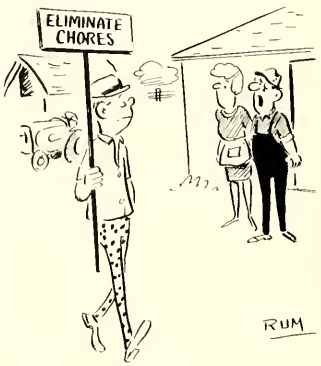
Grant's first stop was with the Indians' Fargo-Moorhead club in the Northern League where he got off to a fine start, winning 21 games while losing only 5. He struck out 174 hitters in 217 innings that year and finished with a 3.40 earned run average. The next two years were divided between the Indians' Keokuk and Reading teams where he appeared in a total of 60 games for a record of 31 wins against 16 losses. He went up to their AAA team at San Diego in 1957 and won 18 games, lost only 7, fanned 178 batters, and finished with a fine 2.32 ERA. This performance earned him a promotion to the "Big Leagues" as he went north to Cleveland with the team in 1958.

Jim made a respectable showing in 1958 as he worked in 44 games, winning 10 against 11 losses, and had a 3.84 ERA. The next two years he won a total of 19 games and lost 15 in 67 games, but he did fan 160 batters. He was the top Indian pitcher in 1961 with 15 wins, 9 losses, and 146 strikeouts. An injury and military service interrupted his career in 1962 and caused him to have a losing season. Grant just couldn't seem to hit it big with the Indians. He had just about broke even with 67 wins and 63 losses in 214 games. In the 1,153 innings he pitched in those games, he fanned 664 batters, and 50 of the runs charged to him were unearned. After starting the 1964 season with three wins against four losses for Cleveland, Jim was traded to the Minnesota Twins in June.

Jim Grant, a six-foot, 200 pounder, had earned the reputation of being a good fielding and hitting pitcher. He had come up to the majors with a good fast ball and change-up pitch, but time had taken a little of the zip from his fast ball. He came up with a hard curve pitch in 1964 that was to help him win 11 games against 9 losses for the Twins that year. His combined record that year of 14 wins and 13 losses put him back on the winning side of the ledger again.

Jim Grant's big year was 1965 when he won 21 games and lost only 7. He pitched 270 innings in 41 games, struck out 142 batters, and had a fine 3.30 ERA. Jim was named the American League's Pitcher of The Year and was also selected for the All-Star team. He worked 23 innings in three games of the 1965 World Series and won two games with 12 strikeouts and an ERA of 2.74. He helped his own cause in the sixth game with a three-run homer to become one of two American League pitchers to hit a World Series home run. Grant, and the Twins, had a disappointing year in 1966 when he won 13 games while losing 13, although he did fan 118 batters and finished with a 3.69 ERA.

Jim was traded to the Los Angeles Dodgers after a five-win, six-loss season last year. With the Dodgers this year, he has appeared in four games as of May 5, winning two, losing one, and has a good 3.00 ERA. Jim Grant is 32 years old now and should have some good seasons left, but when he does hang up his glove he already has status in another professional field . . . as an entertainer. A singing group billed as "Mudcat and His Kittens" has appeared on nationally-televised variety shows; the singer is also "Mudcat" the pitcher.



"You and your progressive schools!"

Time Out For a Tour

(Continued from page 20)

perishables are purchased each day after the menu for the following day has been chosen from Meyer's cookbook of campsite cuisine. A rotating roster of four-member cooking, loading, food purchasing, and cleaning teams has proved most efficient.

Parents must allow their son to invest part of his savings or profit from his farming program in a learning process quite different from the classroom. The school board allows the use of a new school bus at a minimal cost, and money has been loaned on occasion for students to finance the trip with repayment made from their summer earnings. When an overnight campout turns into a raging rainstorm, high school gymnasiums have been converted into dormitories on short notice.

What can be learned from the U.S. Mint at Denver, negotiating the price of a Navajo rug, or catching the wrong transit bus in St. Louis is difficult to evaluate. However, the members who participate in the trip regularly seem to get a bit more out of their education. Travel broadens horizons and allows a member to be challenged with differing customs and environments. It's also fun, and it is meant to be.

Wherever the group travels, Mr. Meyer receives compliments from park rangers, guides, restaurant owners, and tourists. The chapter has a standing invitation to use a rancher's hunting camp whenever they are passing through southern New Mexico. The Future Farmers make a point of leaving every campsite cleaner than it was found. Common courtesy and good manners are expected on the trip as at home. Color slides provide an informative program for the parents after each tour.

Which of the trips seems most rewarding? Mr. Meyer's reply: "The next one. It involves a new group of Future Farmers and some roads we haven't traveled before."

Records Can Help

(Continued from Page 19)

pay. A cash flow statement may suggest a new buy-and-sell period to minimize credit needs.

Such a system will help your banker spot any imbalance of short term credit in relation to long term notes you may have. Even if your operation is profitable, too much short term credit can put you in a bad cash flow position.

The value of a cash flow statement to a young man trying to break the entry barrier into farming is wrapped up in the projections you make . . . the planned sources of and uses for cash. With the help of a good cash flow accounting system, you have the extra value of financial control by checking your actual progress against your future plans.

Where to start. Buy a preprinted farm account book. No one should consider using less than this bookkeeping tool. Remember, cash flows are not a substitute for profit and loss statements or conventional budgets. In many cases, you can get a free farm account book from your banker, implement dealer, county extension agent, or vo-ag teacher.

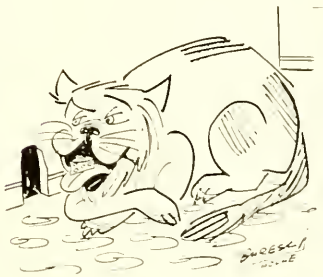
Next, sign up for a cash flow bookkeeping system. Consider one that uses your checks and deposit slips as a shortcut way of capturing bookkeeping data.

Cash flow bookkeeping systems have recently become available through banks, PCA's, and private business organizations. The cost of these services range from three to seven dollars per month, usually tied into your regular bank statement.

Not final answer. A cash flow system should never be considered the final system because it lacks inventory control, depreciation schedules, and production records. Another thing, they usually cover only those transactions finalized by actual exchange of money via the bank.

Once you have a foothold in farming, you'll want to consider additional systems. For example, there is a wide range of EDP (electronic data processing) services available in most agricultural areas through farm organizations, colleges, credit agencies, and agribusiness firms. Costs range from $75 to $250 annually.

Later you may also want to make use of farm management associations. These associations employ trained fieldmen who make contact with your farm. A uniform system is usually used within the state, thus you can compare your farm to similar ones. Cost is in the area of $70 to $150 annually.



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HAVE YOU HEARD THE ONE ABOUT

The sheriff of a small Ozarks town was also the local veterinarian. Late one night his telephone rang, and an excited voice asked: *"Is Lem there?"*

"Yes," his wife replied. *"Do you want him in his capacity as veterinarian or sheriff?"*

"Both," came the answer. *"We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and there's a burglar in it.*

Harold Utley
Lake View, South Carolina

"But I heard Daddy say we should never put all our eggs in one basket."

A father took his small son to visit the family's newest arrival in the nursery of a country hospital. The boy stood in front of the large window peering in at the 15 tiny cribs in which there were 13 babies. *"Oh, look Daddy,"* he exclaimed. *"They have two more traps set."*

Rick Rice
Auburn, Washington

A Sunday School teacher was demonstrating the harmful effects of alcohol. He put a worm in a glass of water, and the worm swam around. He put another worm in a glass of alcohol, and it died. *"Now, what does this prove?"* he asked.

Small boy: *"If you drink enough alcohol you won't have worms."*

Bruce Witcher
Windom, Texas

Applicant: *"Have you an opening for me?"*

Personnel manager: *"Yes, and don't slam it on the way out."*

Carl Johnson
Statesboro, Georgia

After an extraordinary display of patience, the parents of a three-year-old tomboy had taught her to say grace before meals. Then one day they heard her carefully reciting the prayer while she was taking her bath.

"This isn't the time to say grace," called her mother. *"You say that just before you eat."*

"I know," called back the youngster cheerily. *"I just swallowed the soap."*

Richard Green
Morristown, Tennessee

Two friends were having lunch together. To one's disgust, the other helped himself to the larger portion on the plate.

"Fine manners you have," said his friend. *"If I'd been in your place, I would have taken the smaller portion."*

"Well," was the answer, *"you got it!"*

Chad A. Zinda
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

One blistering hot day when they had guests for dinner, a mother asked her four-year-old son to ask the blessing. *"Oh, Mom, I don't know what to say,"* he protested.

"Well, just say what you have heard me say," she told him.

Obediently he bowed his little head and said, *"Oh Lord, why did I invite these people here on a hot day like this one."*

Johnny Manzella
Prescott, Arkansas

A man selling vacuum cleaners knocked on the door of a farm house. When the farmer's wife opened it, the salesman said, *"Madam, I want to show you something you'll never forget."* Before she had time to say anything, he threw a sackful of dirt across the floor. *"Now,"* he continued, *"I want to make a bargain with you. If this latest model cleaner doesn't pick up every speck of dirt, I'll eat it."*

"Here's your spoon, mister," the farmer's wife announced. *"We don't have any electricity."*

Lee Schweitzer
Tipton, Indiana

The sweet young thing was upset when her boy friend did not help her into his car. *"Where,"* she asked, *"is your chivalry?"*

And the young man replied, *"Didn't you notice? I traded it in for a Buick."*

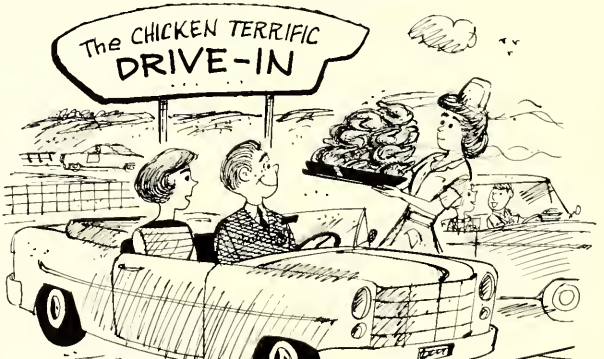
Bernie Brumfield
Hamden, Ohio

Question: *"What are the three sizes of mini-skirts?"*

Answer: *"Short, shorter, and don't bend over."*

Jeff Hayhurst
Woodbridge, Virginia

Charlie, the Greenhand



"Charlie, you can't raise the price of chickens by eating them all yourself."

The National FUTURE FARMER *will pay $1.00 for each joke selected for publication on this page. Jokes must be submitted on post cards addressed to The National* FUTURE FARMER, *Alexandria, Virginia 22306. In case of duplication, payment will be made for the first one received. Contributions cannot be acknowledged or returned.*

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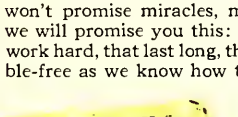
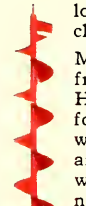


The result: peace of mind. Suddenly the sun seems a little brighter and the birds sing a little louder and your family's a little closer.



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